The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

WEEKLY

REGISTERED NO. B. 4665

VOL. XI NO. 2 | BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 13, 1952 | Price: 4 Annas Air Surcharge 6 Pies | IN PAKISTAN 5 ANNAS

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

WAR-SCARRED INDO-CHINA

GRIM SCENES

TOP Left: A French parachutist lands on a rice field near Phat Diem where Viet-Minh launched an offensive recently.

Top Right: After heavy fighting in Black River area French troops are recovering material abandoned by the enemy.

Bottom Left: Some of the Hao Binh notables who welcomed Emperor Bao Dai of Annam when he visited the Black River battle area.

Bottom Right: A French parachutist probing the Black River area for Snipers.

Politics Of Abundance In U. S.

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In Search Of Beauty

BY SISTER MAE

EACH of the branches of modern beauty culture, hairdressing, massage, and the use of special preparations for waving, dyeing, and general beautification can boast of a long individual history. Although we now associate the use of cosmetics exclusively with personal grooming, ancient records reveal that in their earliest phases cosmetic arts and practices were frequently associated with other purposes entirely.

One of the longest chains of facts and events is found in the history of perfumes and aromatic material. Almost all ancient people used natural gums and fragrant roots and herbs in their religious rites. Numerous references are made to these practices in the writings of Chinese, Japanese, Egyptians, Persians, Hebrews Hindus, and others. Some of these rites, notably the anointing with perfumed oils and the use of incence, persist in the churches and temples to the present day.

From the purely religious phase, the use of cosmetics gradually stepped into the medical field. This was only natural because medicine was established very early as a branch of science and the medical practitioner logically took over everything that was used for any reason on the human body. For nearly six thousand years, (from 3500-4000 B.C. to nearly 1600 A.D.) the history of cosmetics can be traced only through the history of medicine. The famous Ebers Papyrus at Leipzig, which dates from about 1550 B.C., records a recipe for a hair preparation for an Egyptian Queen Ses, the mother of King Teta (third Dynasty), who is also known as the first recorded user of Henna as a hair dye.

The earliest medical record in America is the Edwin Smith Papyrus, now in the possession of the New York Historical Society, which dates from about 1600 B.C. On the reverse of three leavers (called "Columns") of this precious document are recipes and magic prayers for improving the complexion and renewing youth. As the handwriting is quite different from that of the original work, these notes are believed to date from some later period. These ancient medical papyri, of which there are several famous scattered around in the museums of Europe, constitute the sources to which modern research workers must go for whatever reliable information there is on the biology, chemistry and pharmacy as well as the medicine and cosmetics that were known to the ancients. All the scientific knowledge of this early period was more or less mixed up with astrology, mental suggestion and magic.

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The hairdressing arts were well known to the Egyptians. There were devices for curling the hair of straight-haired people. Both men and women wore elaborately curled wigs. According to the earliest recorded method, the hair was wound in small strands around thin sticks, packed with mud and allowed to dry in the sun—to vary the monotony of their naturally black hair. Henna was mixed with mud, thus producing several shades of purplish and brownish reds.

The wooden sticks were soon replaced by a single-rod of metal which was heated before the hair was wound on it. The curling tongs, a development of the latter idea, was invented at an early date and the use of it spread rapidly from one people to another.

Methods of cutting and arranging the hair have been handed down from the earliest periods. Those that attended to men patrons (called Barbers in even the most ancient records) set up establishment outside the home long before the attendants on women did. For thousands of years, all beautification of women was done in the home, by slave girls, or specially trained attendants.

From the Egyptians, who were great teachers, the knowledge and practice of all these mysteries soon spread to the Assyrians,

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WEEK-END FUN

Jocular husband: "You women make me laugh. You say you've been shopping, but you haven't bought a single thing".

Sensible wife: "Wasn't it yesterday, dear, you said you'd been fishing?"

★ ★

Driving up to the farmer's house to deliver the family's eighth baby, the doctor almost ran over a duck.

"Is this your duck out front?" asked the M.D.

"Yep, it's ours," replied the father, "but it isn't any duck. It's a stork with its legs worn down.

★ ★

After hearing a loud commotion, an old farmer came running out of the house to find a small boy standing by an overturned load of hay.

"We're just having dinner, son," said the farmer with a grin. "You'd better come and have some with us, and then I'll help you reload that hay."

Hesitant at first, the boy finally conceded, but all through the meal he kept hinting that his father was going to be very angry.

"Oh, well," said the farmer, "accidents will happen. But what makes you think your father will be so angry?"

"Because," replied the boy, "he's under that load of hay."

★ ★

"Why is it," asked the irritable customer, "I never get what I ask for in your shop?"

"Perhaps, madam," said the assistant, smiling coldly, "we are too polite."

★ ★

There was a near-tragedy in the Gray household. Little Joseph had put some marbles in his mouth, stumbled, and swallowed them. The doctor was promptly summoned, and he administered some medicine to make the boy hiccup.

"Will the hiccuping bring up the marbles?" Mrs. Gray asked the doctor.

"That, madam, I can't say for sure," he replied, "but for the next day or so, don't "point" him at anybody!"

★ ★

The young wife had just given birth to her first baby. The doctor went out to tell the anxious husband. "I have come to tell you the good news," he said. "What did you want, a boy or a girl?"

"A girl", said the young father.

The doctor looked disappointed. "I am very sorry," he said, "I'm afraid it's a boy this time."

"That doesn't matter," said the happy father. "I am not a bit disappointed really; a boy was my second choice."

★ ★

A girl was applying for a post as saleswoman at a large store. The manager, having asked the usual questions, said, "If I buy an article for 11s. 3d. and sell it at 9s. 7d., am I making a profit or a loss?"

"Oh", said the girl, taken quite aback. "I think you are making a loss in the shillings and a definite profit in the pence."

★ ★

A man looking at some ties tossed one or two aside contemptuously. Lingering after having made his purchase, he noticed that the clerk put those he had so positively rejected in a separate box. "What becomes of those?" he inquired.

"We sell them to the women who come in here to buy ties for men."

★ ★

A certain chorus girl doesn't like to be told she married a millionaire. "I didn't marry a millionaire," she says, "I made him a millionaire." Asked what he was before she married him, she explains: "A multimillionaire."

He (reading newspaper): "A naturalist says the polar bear has Nature's best winter coat."

She: "And the moths have mine!"

★ ★

Heavyweight boxer: "The trouble is, doctor, that I can't sleep a wink"

Doctor: "You must practise auto-suggestion a little. Why not lie on your back, relax, and count slowly up to ten?"

★ ★

"Ah, we doctors have many enemies in this world."

"Yes—but more in the next!"

★ ★

"Name?" queried the new immigration official.

"Sneeze", the Chinese replied, proudly.

The official looked at him warily. "Is that your Chinese name?"

"No, English name."

"Well, let's have your native name!"

"Ah Choo."

'How did you come to join the Army?"

"Well, first of all, I wanted to fight; secondly, I thought it would make me physically fit; and, last of all, they came and got me."

★ ★

"What do you think would go well with my purple and green golf sock?"

"Wellington boots!"

★ ★

A speaker was giving a lecture on forest preservation. "I don't suppose," said he, "that there is a person in the house who has done a single thing to conserve our timber resources." Silence ruled for several seconds, and then a meek voice from the rear of the hall timidly retorted: "I once shot a woodpecker."

★ ★

Sweet little thing: "It must be awful to be a parachute jumper. Tell me about your most terrible experience."

Cynical Sam: "Once I came down where there was a sign, 'Keep off the grass.'"

HOW NICKNAMES STICK ON

The people of the South Wales coal-mining valleys have lived together almost on a communal system for hundreds of years, and inter-marriage between families has continued for generations, writes David J. Slee in "Everybody's."

Because of this, both surnames and Christian names have been so often duplicated that simply to ask for Evan Thomas or David Jones is not sufficient, because there are so many who could answer to those names.

This difficulty, I found, has been overcome by using names which identify a person with the place in which he lives, the job he does or some personal trait.

In a terrace of 15 cottages built on a slope, there were seven families by the names of Davies, five Evans, two Price, and one Griffiths. But there was never any confusion. The people of the valley solved the problem by referring to the family in No. 1 as Davies 'Bottom" House', that at No. 8 as Price Middle House', and the occupants of No. 15 Evans "Top House" The families in between were Evans No. 3,' Davies 'No. 9,' and so on, while the lone Griffiths was punctiliously referred to as Griffiths 'Odd Man'!

So strong has grown the 'nickname habit' that no offence is taken when the name refers to some physical deformity. There was a David Jones who lost a leg in a colliery accident years ago and now uses a wooden peg strapped to his waist. He is known everywhere as 'Dai Peg' and would be surprised if he were addressed in any other way. Similarly, another victim of the pits who lost an arm, is known as Evans 'One Wing.'

Sense Of Humour

In some cases the nicknames reveal a mischievous sense of humour, as, for example, in the case of the grocer who was fined for selling a little under the weight. He immediately became Thomas 'Twelve Ounces.' and that may well be his name for the remainder of his life.

Practically every family in South Wales contributes a small sum of weekly insurance, generally only to ensure the expenses of a decent funeral. Of two collectors who did the rounds in one neighbourhood the older one was known as Jenkins 'Life and Death'; the younger, who brought a brief case to his job, as Daniels 'Brown Bag'

In some cases people have become known only by a nickname, unaccompanied by either Christian name or surname. One that intrigued me was a man always referred to as 'Sand Yellow', until I discovered that 'Sand Yellow' was the street cry of this man who lived by carting sand from a beach some miles away and selling it to the housewives.

In these humble cottages with their rough stone floors, this clean sand takes the place of mats or linoleum, and when his cry echoed in the village streets the women came out to 'Sand Yellow' with their tins, buckets or boxes. Some even carried it in their aprons.

Another such nickname was 'Black Taffies' and this man was known to every child in the valley. It was only by accident I discovered his name was Evan James, and that for more than 20 years he had travelled around the valley with his bags of home-made sweets.

They Are Always Apt

It was interesting to sit with these people in the 'local' of an evening, and hear them recounting the events of the valley with their constant reference to a bewildering assortment of nicknames.

One evening I was taken to a meeting of the Bowls Club, and one of the members proposed a motion concerning tea for visitors. When the chairman (who was the colliery manager, and known as Williams 'Big House') put the motion to the meeting, he announced that it had been proposed by Thomas 'The Milk' and seconded by Bowen 'Small Coal'!

After a while it was not difficult to guess the identity of individuals from their nicknames, but there were other instances which puzzled me as much as 'Sand Yellow' and 'Black Taffies.'

One was an old man with snow-white hair who was in his eighties, and known as 'Daj Cocoa.' I discovered that his first job on leaving school when he was 11 or 12 years of age, had been to make mugs of cocoa for the men before they went down the pit in the early morning. The nickname, affectionately bestowed on him as a lad by kindly miners long since dead, had stuck to him through the years.

The other instance was also the only occasion I could find in which the nickname was in any way unkind, but even this was not without its humorous side. It applied, this time, to a woman who had been convicted of shop-lifting.

One does not need to be told what the articles were which she stole, because as much as she may have resented it then, and probably still does, she will always be known as Maggie Jones 'Vest and Drawers'!

Britons In 2000 A.D.

BY CHARLES REID

WHAT will the men and women of Britain be like in A.D. 2000?

Here two distinguished medical men who, for reasons of professional etiquette must remain anonymous, give their frank and entertaining conclussions, writes the author in 'Sunday Graphic'.

I. Will the people of A. D. 2000 be bigger and stronger than the men and women of today?

We are becoming a taller race with each generation. This trend has been noticeable for the past fifty years and more as our living conditions, our diet and hygiene have improved.

The average man of A. D. 2000 will be between five feet eleven and six feet two inches—an increase of five inches on today's average height. Women will also be taller. Five feet nine will be average, and a six-foot woman will be no more uncommon than a six-foot man today.

For this reason (if a medical man may be allowed to intrude on the subject of women's fashions) those very high heels we see today will not be so popular in fifty years!

Shall we be stronger and more muscular? It depends.

If we rely more and more on machines to work for us, and transport to save our legs, we shall certainly suffer physically.

Sport will be no compensating factor if we become a nation of watchers instead of players and leave sport to a minority of highly-trained professionals.

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II. Will men be more handsome, women prettier?

Good looks, in the general sense are largely a matter of popular opinion or current fashion. Certainly we should look healthier, which is the basis of all beauty.

Smoke abatement, slum clearance and better housing, improved hygine and better knowledge of diet, are factors which, from a doctor's point of view at least, make us much better-looking.

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III. What is likely to be the average age at death?

The expectation of life will definitely be greater. It is now sixty-seven. In 1900 it was only fifty.

In A. D. 2000 the average expectation of life will be from seventy-five to ninety.

Our doctors differ on the exact age but agree that we shall live longer

Any really dramatic increase in life expectation depends on what advance is made in the comparatively new science of gerontology—the study of the phenomena of old age.

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IV. What advances may we expect in the retention of youth by (e.g.) glandular treatments?

Experiments have shown that the secret of "staying young" is not to be found in glandular treatment.

The claims of "monkey glands" and the like have been thoroughly investigated, and there is no reason to suppose they are any more effective than medieval black magic.

The answer lies NOT in any special medical treatment but in healthier middle-age.

And middle-age is becoming much healthier, thanks to anti-pneumonia, anti-diabetic and penicillin techniques and the general, all-round improvements in our living conditions.

Middle-age has already been set back many years as life expectation has increased. Further progress up to the end of the century should produce a race of seventy to eighty-year-olds who will think nothing of ten-mile walks, long cycle rides

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LOVABLE, NOT ABOMINABLE

There are snowmen and snowmen. This one is not from the Himalayas, but from Edinburgh; and two year old Kathleen Gogswell, meeting this, in one of her outings, uses a spade to give him a friendly pat.

Journey's End For Refugees

GANDHIDHAM PROVIDES HOME AND GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT

BY D. R. LALWANI

THE problem of housing the displaced is one of colossal magnitude, which baffled even the Government when the exodus started from Pakistan. While lacs of people are still living in battered and rickety constructions in camps, others are still wandering from town to town in search of roof and bread—a floating population.

The Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd. was started with the primary object of resettlement and rehabilitation of the Hindus from West Pakistan, in particular, the Hindus from Sind. This Corporation is building a refugee township by name "GANDHIDHAM". This township has come up near Kandla Port, which the Government of India is developing as a major port on the West Coast by spending crores of rupees on it. The metre-gauge railroad communication connecting Gandhidham with Deesa will come into operation next year. These schemes launched by the Government have made history in Cutch and a new era has dawned. This township will make up the loss of Karachi. The nucleus of this township is firmly established, as 12,000 people have already come to live in Gandhidham. It has all the civic amenities like electricity, water supply, drainage and arrangements for education recreation, and medical aid.

Hire-Purchase Houses

The Housing schemes envisaged by the Corporation are Government-sponsored and have forged ahead to a successful conclusion. They have been implemented with the co-operation of the Government of India, whose chief anxiety is to see that the displaced have a roof over their head. The Government of India gave to the Corporation, a loan of 1 crore and 10 lacs, from which the Corporation constructed 4,000 houses, which they have given on economical rents to displaced persons. The Government have now authorised the Corporation to give these houses on hire-purchase system to the displaced persons.

Various types of one-room, two-room, three-room and double-storeyed houses have been constructed which cater to the needs of poor middle-class and rich class people. The range of houses is really amazing and they are within the reach of the purse of all classes. They will be a boon and blessing for those displaced persons in camps, whose tenements are open to the ravages of weather. For some of the types of houses, it is not obligatory for a person to be a shareholder of the Corporation to own one of them, and for some, it is essential to be a shareholder of the Corporation. These houses are constructed from hollow cement concrete blocks manufactured in the factories of the Corporation, specially the Besser Plant, which is the only of its kind in the whole of India.

Easy Instalments

The terms and conditions stipulated for these houses are easy. The prospective buyer has to give 10 per cent for houses upto Rs. 3,500, 15 per cent for above it, in the first instance, and the rest he has to pay back in easy equated instalments spread over a period of 25 years.

The Government of India have also sanctioned another loan of Rs. 25 lacs to assist displaced persons from West Pakistan who construct their houses at Gandhidham and who are shareholders of the Corporation.

A displaced shareholder will be given a loan upto Rs 2,500 provided the cost of the building constructed is atleast double the loan amount. This loan will have to be discharged with interest within a period of 25 years in equated instalments. From the loan, the Corporation are at present constructing twin two-room cottage bungalows each costing about Rs. 6,500, the whole unit costing about Rs 13,000. These are the highlights of this scheme.

This scheme is unique in the annals of town-building. Its cardinal principle is to provide home and gainful employment to displaced people from West Pakistan. Prosperity and plenty will smile on the inhabitants of this township. The Port and railways will be completed very soon. For displaced people who have seen so many trials and tribulations this town will be "Journey's end".

OUR DELHI LETTER — *From Our Correspondent*

Industrial Housing In Paper Plan Stage Still

Keeping Check On Krishna Menon: Dangers Of Cattle Worship Cult

With the exception of Bombay, Industrial Housing, considered an urgent necessity, has not progressed beyond the stage of planning, in most states. The Indian Labour year book published this week, (among other things) throws light on the dismal state of affairs in this field.

This week's letter from the capital also draws attention to the anomaly of having Mr. Krishna Menon as the leader of India's delegation to the Commonwealth Finance Minister's Conference at London.

INDIA'S High Commissioner at the Court of St. James, Mr. Krishna Menon will lead India's Delegation at the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, meeting in London on January 15. There is a classical story of a professor, who in the course of his lecture to his medical students observed; "Now we come to the subject of Spleen. As for the properties of Spleen, we know nothing. So much for the Spleen."

So also with Mr. Krishna Menon. As for his qualifications to speak on financial matters we know nothing. So much for Krishna Menon.

It said that Britain's financial crisis is unprecedented and the problem of a deep cut in dollar expenditure will be the principal item on the agenda of the Conference. Is Mr. Krishna Menon competent to put up India's case forcefully and adequately? One view here is that Mr Krishna Menon's position has become shaky since the advent of Mr. Churchill's Government in Britain. He wants to demonstrate that he is as friendly with Mr. Churchill as he was with Attlee.

ANXIOUS MOMENTS

The best way to win over the Conservatives will be to give in to them. Having surrendered to Mr. Krishna Menon's latest whim, India has also taken all possible precautions.

The Cabinet Secretary, Mr. Raghavan Pillai has been sent to London, not only to brief Mr. Menon but also to safeguard India's interests by keeping a check on Mr. Menon's generosity. The handling of India's case at the London Conference should therefore be a matter for patriotic anxiety.

CATTLE POPULATION

Mr. John P. Maule, the noted British Agricultural Scientist, at a Press Conference at Bombay emphasised the need for Indians to change their opinion about useless cattle. Their destruction was necessary because they accounted for a large portion of the already meagre fodder available in the country while yielding nothing in return.

From a different angle, similar views were expressed by the Expert Promotion Committee, which, in 1949, observed:—

"India has the greatest cattle population and the worst milk supply in the world. The two are closely related, for the number of cattle makes extremely difficult for them to receive that attention and food which would enable a much smaller number to give much better yield, both in milk and in traction power. The position, we understand, hard as it is, is being aggravated. The Constituent Assembly has laid down as an objective of the new State that no useful cattle shall be slaughtered. Various Provincial and local authorities are, however, not content with the restriction imposed by the term "useful", are banning all slaughter of cattle. The result must inevitably be a much greater burden on cattle food and pasture reserves, with a weakening of the economic life of the country.

From the export point of view, the problem has a double significance. In the absence of slaughter the best type of hide, which fetched a good price in the export markets, is no longer available. The supply also suffers, since slaughter houses used to provide large quantities at regular intervals. Without slaughtered hides to make good chrome leather we may have to import it for internal use. The indiscriminate stoppage of cattle slaughter is a wasteful policy, likely to have a most detrimental effect not only on the export trade in hides but also on the economic position of the country."

CATTLE SLAUGHTER HAS BECOME A POLITICAL ISSUE IN THE PRESENT ELECTIONS. THE HINDU ORTHODOX PARTIES, PARTICULARLY IN CASTE-RIDDEN RAJESTHAN HAVE MADE THE BANNING OF CATTLE SLAUGHTER A MAIN PLANK IN THEIR PROGRAMME. THE GOVERNMENT INSTEAD OF EDUCATING PUBLIC OPINION IS SPONSORING A "GO-SAMVARDHAN" BILL IN PARLIAMENT.

How the cattle are kept is yet another problem. It was a beef-eating Viceroy, the late Lord Linlinthgow, who had the anti-Phooka Act enacted. The sole protector of the cattle in Parliament, Seth Govind Das, has not yet asked a single question as to how that Act had been implemented.

CRUEL TREATMENT

Enquiries show that that Act had been a dead letter. In the city of Delhi large herds of cattle roam about the streets in search of food. Their owners milk them twice a day and let them loose to find their own feed. The well to do send their cows to pastures in the day time. The cattle are taken to a waterless, and shadeless area, where they are made to stand under the strong sun of May and June. Their owners often pass by them in their Motor Cars, in perfect harmony with their religion. A COW IS MOTHER TO THEM AT MILKING TIME AND A STEP-MOTHER FOR THE REST OF THE DAY.

New Delhi is a paradise for cattle. Contrary to Municipal byelaws, cattle are maintained in almost all the bungalows. Some others let them loose at night. Entering house compounds, cows make their dinner of flowering roses, carnations and what not. In the mornings a lover of his garden often finds that his best endeavour had vanished for the season.

PAPER POLICY

Indian Labour Year Book, published during the week, has a fund of information on Indian Labour problem, Labour legislation, and administration, Industrial relations, Wages and earnings Cost and standard of living, Health and safety and Labour Welfare are discussed fairly adequately on which detailed information is made available. The Year Book, also details the failure of the Government's industrial housing policy. With the exception of Bombay the policy has remained a policy, without its appreciable implementation. Here are the details:

BIHAR PLANS

The Government of Bihar have under consideration a comprehensive Industrial Housing Scheme. A sub-Committee set up by the Bihar Central Labour Advisory Board has presented its report on the scheme and the report as approved by the Board deals with the irreducible minimum for a standard house, standard of sanitation, lighting, assessment of rent, etc. The report emphasises that the housing of workers at a minimum standard is mainly the responsibility of the employers and that to ensure a stipulated standard the houses should be built according to the plan and type prescribed by Government. Government, however, should help the Housing Scheme by giving loans, rendering help for acquisition of land and procurement of materials and giving technical guidance. A short-term plan for industrial housing is being financed by Government.

BOMBAY DOES ITS BIT

In January 1949 the Government of Bombay set up a statu-

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PATTER:

By Asude

TWO GREAT MEN

At New Year's Eve, I had a fine cup of sago-and-milk for dinner. On New Year's morning, the mind was full of beautiful thoughts.

It is true that there were bands of men marching up the street inciting people to murder. At least, that is what they sounded like. Later, I understood that they were asking people to vote for somebody.

But I was all full of Peace on Earth and Goodwill Towards men, and I sought for a smile, a joke. Two figures loomed in the horizon,—Mark Twain, and. —who do you think?—Albert Einstein.

I cannot explain the phenomenon, but there it was. Not Milton Berle, nor, Graucho Marx, not any of the other wisecrackers who made the cabaret or talkie famous, but just two old men, one gone, and the other still in our midst.

You may not but I know the reason why. It has taken me forty years to find the truth. Real Humour is Elemental, kindly, simple. The greatest jokes lie in the fundamentals of life,—facts of eating, and drinking, and bringing forth children. Did you know that Eating is Comic?

I suppose, I am straying rather afield. Return we to the base. What I meant to say was that you cannot have genuine "Humour" without Charity, without kindness. Both Mark Twain and Albert Einstein are kind, charitable men. That is why they flitted into the frame when I chased a joke, a smile, on New Year's morning.

Do you care for a "joke" and wish to have a laugh? Have you, what they call, "a sense of humour"?

No man has started to learn what "humour" is if he has not known his Twain. I say that because no humorist has yet touched the mark which stands for Mark Twain's contribution to the gaiety of the human race.

Did you hear of the Englishman who nonplussed Mark Twain by remarking: "I'd give ten thousand pounds not to have read HUCK FINN", and then,—after a painful pause, — adding: "SO THAT I COULD AGAIN HAVE THE JOY OF READING IT FOR THE FIRST TIME." That man said a mouthful.

Not of HUCK FINN only, but of almost all his monumental creations the same thing might be said. Have you read his "More Tramps Abroad"? If you have not, you have to go back to college again. It tells you all about India,—as Mark Twain saw it. Written more than half a century ago, it is still as fresh as a story of yesterday. No such book about India has been written yet by any other author. Read it.

But I am not out to rave over Twain's works. What made me remember him were the funny things which happened in his own life,—the things he said and others said to him.

Do you know his definition of a banker? "A man who loaned you an umbrella when the sun was shining and demanded its return the moment it started to rain." Think that over,—when you want an overdraft.

Twain invented the story of a Bank President who was proud of a glass eye that had been made by the greatest artist in Paris. "Twain, you need dol. 5,000/-", he quoted this gentleman, "I will give it to you if you can guess which of my eyes is the glass one."

"It's the left one, of course," snapped Twain, "It's the only one with a glint of human kindness in it." Could you think of any of our vaudeville gods beating that?

On another occasion, Twain sought to borrow a book from a banker who lived next door to him. "You'll have to read it here", said the neighbour, "I make it a rule never to let a book go out of my library."

The next night, the banker asked for the use of Twain's lawnmower. "Sure thing", agreed Twain, "But you'll have to use it on MY lawn. I make the same rules as you do."

You must have heard many things said about man's ingratitude. This is how Mark Twain illustrated it to a lecture audience. "If you pick up a starving dog and make him prosperous, he will not bite you. That is the principal difference between a dog and a man."

Once his wife had an appointment to meet him at the Waldorf for luncheon but was very late. Mark Twain left a note with the head-waiter. "Never the Twains shall meet!"

I spoke about Twain's kindliness. You do not see much of it in these stories. You will, if you read his works, particularly, MORE TRAMPS ABROAD. When you do, you will realise the breadth of this giant's heart. We shall never see his like again.

But I spoke of Einstein, too. Do you see how this Centaur came to share the same canvas? You would, if you put the two men side by side. The same leonine head, the same reposeful face, the same shaggy crop of unruly hair,—and the same kindly eyes. Keen, penetrating, but brimming with an ineffable charity.

A great scientist. But whoever knew that the man was bubbling over with pure fun? When first he came to Princeton, driven out of Germany by Hitler, he was walking down the street, un-recognized, un-noticed by passers-by. A journalist who had come to interview him commented on it.

"What a shame!" said the journalist, "If Lana Turner walked up this same block, a thousand people would turn to stare." "Lana Turner", replied the sage, "has a great deal more to show than I have."

He lived fairly comfortably till his wife died in 1936 and since then, he has lived in a state of Spartan simplicity. His bed is the nearest approach to a SADHU's bed of nails that you could conceive of, and yet this octogenarian professor of world fame sleeps on it like a log.

His sole companion at home is a coal-black cat. Dr. Einstein believes that this cat's nightly forays are spent in soliloquizing and has named him "Hamlet." But the neighbours, who have taped the cat's movements by night, call him "Casanova."

There was a twelve-year-old girl who fell into the habit of dropping in on the professor every day on her way home from school. Her parents were gratified, but mystified, too. One evening, the mother found an opportunity to ask the professor: "What do you two talk about every day?" "Oh," laughed the professor, "She brings me cakes and I do her arithmetic for her."

Above, I recounted the professor's BON MOT over Lana Turner. There is another story, still more daring, which is also fathered on Einstein. His bust was being unveiled at a College and the G.O.M. had been persuaded to grace the function with his presence. After the ceremony, a gushing star of the "flicks" elbowed her way through the crowd and buttonholed him.

"Oh, Doctor", crooned the lady, "Do you know, I have come a hundred miles to see your bust unveiled." "Madam", replied Einstein, "I would have gone a thousand to see yours!"

Einstein's simplicity and good humour have won the heart of the entire Princeton faculty and student community for him. He loves everything American and is particularly fascinated by American slang. Someone told him the story of the Boss and his Secretary. "There are two words," warned the Boss to the girl, "which I must ask you never to use in my presence. One of them is 'lousy' and the other is 'swell'." "That's all right by me," said the Secretary, "What are the two words?"

Einstein heard the story three times before he saw the joke, and then he threw back his head and roared with laughter.

You must have heard some of these before. But I think they are worth going over again,—and again. For they are true ones. Anyway, they went well on my opening day of the New Year.

KEYS TO PERSONAL CHARM

Lack Of Beauty Is No Hindrance

ONE of the most charming women I know has a gaunt and horsy face, framed by bouncing sausage curls. And one of the most charming men of my acquaintance has a well-defined paunch and a widening bald spot. Neither is young, wealthy, or socially prominent, yet their friends number literally in the hundreds, writes Jeannette Everly, in 'Coronet'

THE person who grows mentally never grows old — for charm knows no age limits.

Although Wallis Warfield Simpson was 40, her charm was so great that Edward VIII abdicated the throne of Great Britain rather than live without her.

Enthusiasm for life, friendliness and readiness to give of yourself are some of the prominent traits which help to build up a charming personality, who may not be a beauty to look at.

What is their secret? A Hollywood actress who recently staged a comeback at the age of 52 knows. So does a certain middle-aged crooner, as well as one of the world's greatest scientists and a musical-comedy star who is a grandfather!

Their secret is charm—or personality or magnetism—a quality that can actually be acquired and is within reach of everyone. By following a few simple guideposts, we can all be more charming, have more friends, and make our lives run more smoothly.

1. Charm, like charity, should begin at home. In fact, if a person is not charming at home, he is not charming at all. I saw this forcibly illustrated not long ago by a young business acquaintance of my husband. I had met him casually and thought him a charming, well-mannered individual. Then one night my husband and I stopped by his home to return a book.

He greeted us warmly, urged us to sit down, then called his wife. But the latter was an unnecessary gesture, for his attitude toward her was overbearing to the point of rudeness. When she tried to contribute to the conversation, he told her bluntly that she didn't know what she was talking about. A short time later his two small daughters made their appearance. But before we learned their names he had banished them, in tears, to their room.

We left as soon as possible—and have not returned.

The steady practice of being agreeable and charming to wife, husband, or in-laws works astonishing results in all domestic relations. In fact, marriage counsellors have observed that there would be fewer divorces and less juvenile delinquency if parents were as charming to each other—and to their children—as they usually are to outsiders.

2. Friendliness is the greatest gift you can give another. It is also the foundation on which true charm rests.

"When I was a little girl" says one of the most charming women I know, "my grandmother acquained me with the facts of life. I don't mean the 'birds, bees, and flowers' variety, but the cold hard facts of human relationship. 'You're not pretty, Etta,' she said, 'or graceful. So if people aren't going to love you for your looks they'll have to love you for some other quality. Be friendly with everyone—truly friendly. If you "like" people, they can't help liking you.

"I cried off and on for two days; then, being a sensible child, decided to see if there was anything in what my grandmother said." My friend's eyes twinkled happily in reminiscence. "There was!"

Another charming woman of my acquaintance has as staunch admirers in the milkman, the cobbler, the butcher at her grocery, as she has in the business associates of her husband. She puts it this way:

"The greatest pleasure in living comes, I am convinced, from our friendships with the people who surround us. Even a trip downtown becomes an experience when you have a speaking acquaintance with the streetcar conductor, the traffic policeman, the clerks in the stores. I'm not a person with 'magnetic personality.' It is my friends They draw "nie to them."

3. Charm cannot exist with pretentiousness. A blatant show-off cannot be charming.

At a recent party, I met a good-looking, well-dressed man in his middle forties. But in less than five minutes my initial impression—that here was a charming man—had disappeared. Seated with a group, he took over the conversation and became so engrossed in talking about himself that he did not notice when several people excused themselves and walked away.

It was impossible not to contrast his pretentiousness with the modest charm of another man who, with his wife and children, occupied a cottage next to ours at a summer resort. For several weeks we talked with him on the beach and at the lodge, and fished with him, his wife and children from the end of the dock. It was not until our vacation was nearly over that we learned he was a noted physicist, and his wife the author of a best seller.

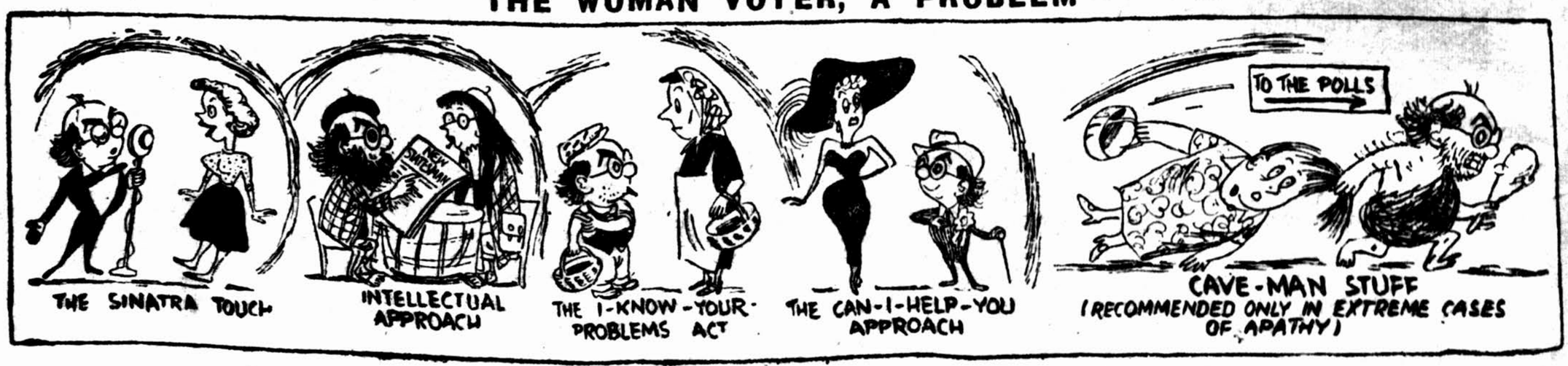
4. Learn to give of yourself if you would be charming. Unselfishness, self-lessness, interest in other people—the terminology matters little. The important thing is that the truly charming person puts the pleasure, happiness, and comfort of others ahead of his own.

One of the most attractive women I know has taught for many years at a large Mid-western university. Although other professors and lecturers have won more scholastic honors, none can approach her in popularity. Her classes are always packed, and former students returning after many years always seek her out.

Among her most devoted admirers are the scores of young men with whom she corresponded during World War II. One said: "I don't know what makes her so terrific. But she can make

(Continued on Page 23)

THE WOMAN VOTER, A PROBLEM



Vicky in The London News Chronicle.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

India 1854 Sale Prices.

SUPERB MATERIAL PAYS DIVIDENDS

A WEALTH OF FINE CLASSIC MATERIAL WAS OFFERED AT THE STAMP AUCTION HELD RECENTLY AT CALCUTTA BY D. C. DUTT, B.P.A. THE SCOPE WHICH OUR OWN COUNTRY OFFERS TO THE SPECIALIST IS WELL KNOWN TO THOSE WHO TAKE THEIR STAMPS SERIOUSLY AND MANY FIRST RATE COLLECTIONS HAVE BEEN FORMED OF THE EAST INDIA ISSUES.

Only a year or two ago, the vast accumulations of the late C. D. Desai were auctioned in England before a crowd of spirited bidders, and at the time many collectors in England were amazed that such a detailed study was possible of only four stamps—the four values of the 1854 Indian issue.

But while even today there are some collectors in this country who have superfine studies in these earlies of India, most of them are necessarily collectors of long experience who have devoted a lifetime of study to their pet subject. But the Calcutta auction was in many ways a remarkable one because it meant the dispersal of a lot of the 1854's that had been got together not over several decades, but in the space of a few years by a comparative beginner.

In fact, the story of the collection is a fascinating one and proof enough that even nowadays a pot of gold may lurk beyond the rainbow if one goes about it in the right manner. Like most others, Komol Banerjee started collecting stamps while he was very young. Also, like many others he soon found his interest wane and took to other hobbies. He laid his general collection aside and forgot all about it till years later, when grown to manhood, he suddenly fell in love with stamps all over again.

The second world war was already over when the philatelic bug bit Komol a second time, but his interest in stamps was now such that he was not content with the desultory collecting that so many indulge in but actively set himself the task of getting stamps from here, there and everywhere with a tenacity that could not long go unrewarded.

Hunt Is On

A journalist and editor of a flourishing weekly of the Murshidabad district, Banerjee spent every spare moment hunting around in musty stores and half-lit shanties trying to unearth any forgotten hoard that might be hidden there. With the publicity that stamps have been receiving for the last so many years, bringing new 'Mayfair Finds' to light is certainly no easy matter, so for a long time the result of his searches was discouraging. But Lady Luck cannot go on frowning forever!

While hunting through the archives of the ancient zamindari of Murshidabad, he came across a stack of old letters and documents—a hoard that was enough to make his eyes pop in wonder. It did not take him long to start negotiations with the owner, and no one was happier than the treasure hunter when he managed to purchase a heap of documents that had remained undisturbed for almost a century in the archives of the late Rani of Cossimbazaar.

The 1854 issues are not very difficult to pick-up, but it is well known that fine copies and multiple pieces are extremely scarce. The hoard Banerjee unearthed contained countless singles in addition to strips, pairs, and blocks of 4, 6, 8, 12, 16 and 22! While the value of the discovery may not equal either the "Mayfair Find" or the 'Buccleuch Blues' or the fabulous discoveries of British Guianas made in the early days, there is little doubt that the accumulation must have been an outstanding one.

Huge Hoard

In the Calcutta sale, over 500 of the East Indias were offered, most of them in pairs and over. And the find must have been vastly greater for the pieces coming under the hammer are mostly exceptional material. The stamps have been classified according to flaws, retouches and dies and described in an admirably clear manner so that all who lacked the particular items could bid for them with confidence by post with complete reliance on the descriptions in the auction catalogue.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the preparation of a catalogue for a sale of this type is a real headache. It is no longer a question of simple identification and accurate description. The dies have to be identified, the retouches and flaws — since the 1854's were lithographed, these abound — and over and above that an honest idea of the condition of the stamp has to be given. Needless to say it means long hours with much straining of eyes and fiddling around with reference books and magnifiers.

Zamindars appear to be on the way out, so finds like Banerjee's are unlikely to be duplicated in the future. Below are given some of the prices realised at the sale the descriptions of the pieces being according to that admirable work of reference, Robson Lowe's "Encyclopaedia of British Empire Stamps". Vol. III, (Asia). Figures in brackets are the auctioneer's estimates, and it will be seen that in many instances, bidding was spirited enough for the realisations to exceed advance appraisals. Only the prices for the more outstanding lots have been given.

HALF ANNA. (DIE I) B STONE

Lot 5: Block of 8, plus two 1 anna stamps. One stamp has retouched chignon. Circular 'RUNGPORE postmark in red. (Est. Rs. 125)—Rs. 115.

Lot 12: Block of 14. Light D type cancel. One stamp shows retouch on hair and neck. (250)—Rs. 305.

HALF ANNA. (DIE III) D STONE

Lot 16. Block of 4. One with retouch on chignon. (250)—Rs. 245.

Lot 21. Large margined block of 4 with diamond cancel. One stamp shows flaw on chignon. (175)—Rs. 160.

ONE ANNA. (DIE I) A STONE

Lot 37. Strip of 4 in dull red, clear margined. Flaw on left arches. Light Type D Cancel. (100)—Rs. 122.

Lot 38. Block of 16 in brilliant red. Good margins save for few stamps. Several flaws and retouches. Very light Type I cancel. (Est. Rs. 2,000)—Rs. 1,800.

Lot 43. Block of 8 with full margins, light Type I pmk of diamond of dots. Retouched chignon on two stamps. Deep red shade. (350)—Rs. 430.

Lot 47. Block of 12 on cover. Type I cancel. Deep red shade with several flaws. (Est. Rs. 1,250)—Rs. 1,000.

Lot 51. Block of 4 in deep red with retouched arches and many flaws. (250)—Rs. 290.

Lot 54. Block of 8 on cover in bright red, 'N' of India extended towards 'D'. (350)—Rs. 350.

***Lot 57. Block of 6 and vertical pair on cover. Backstamped Behrampore, 11th Nov. 1854. One stamp shows clear full stop after 'Anna'. (350)—Rs. 230.**

Lot 58. Pair with fine margins all round. Red shade. (55)—Rs. 40.

Lot 60. Strip of five with large margins in deep red shade with 'diamond of dots' cancel. Type I. Brilliant condition, but one stamp has pinhole. (200)—Rs. 147.

Lot 61. Block of 12 deep red on cover with sheet margins. Several retouches, some stamps defective. (Est. Rs. 1,250)—Rs. 830.

ONE ANNA. (DIE I) B STONE

Lot 83. Block of 22 on cover. Large margins all round except two stamps touching. Light cancellation with Type 7, B/157. Red shade with several retouches. (Est. Rs. 4,500)—Rs. 4,600.

TWO ANNAS

Lot 99. Strip of 7 on cover. Large margins. Cancelled with Type 7, B/30 cancel. (160)—Rs. 255.

Lot 100. Superb vertical strip of 7. Type 7, B/30 cancel. Light red backstamp. (166)—Rs. 210.

FOUR ANNAS

Lot 120. Fine copy of DIE III, (medium setting), large margins, together with 2 as. Type 7, B/30 cancel with additional postmark.

In general the sale proved that this class of material is still in great demand, but it also showed that collectors are everywhere demanding really good condition before they will part with their money. While many of the pre-auction estimates were exceeded in the case of superb pieces, damaged material—however slight the blemishes,—brought down prices with a crash.

The sale was a two day affair, the first day's realisations coming to almost Rs. 10,000 and the second day's to almost Rs. 12,000. The total for the two days was about Rs. 21,500.

A 'THANK YOU' FROM KOREA

North Korea has lately been issuing stamps commemorating the several nations who have been engaged in bitter fighting for her freedom. The series has come out in sections and already sixteen nations have been honoured on her stamps. The latest batch includes India, whose ambulance unit was sent to Korea early in the war and which received several citations for meritorious work done in the teeth of enemy fire.

In addition to this country, Norway, Denmark, Italy, Luxembourg and Norway are included in the issue. The Norwegian contingent consists of a mobile surgical hospital serving with the forces. Italy has provided an ambulance unit. Denmark has contributed the hospital ship Jutlandia, while Luxembourg has a detachment serving with the Belgians under British command.

America Honours Her Flag

Betsy Ross has gone down in American history as the woman who sewed the first American flag. On January first of this year the nation honoured her memory with a special stamp. Along with Betsy Ross on the new commemorative pictured above, are Robert Morris, The Hon. George Ross and General George Washington.

DAMP SQUIB!

LAST week I had written about the latest Crown Agents release for the British Solomons Islands, in which the 2d value went into perforation 12. As I said, copies were being quoted in the British philatelic press at 12/6, but the latest information is that the famous firm of Whitefield King is in possession of a fair supply and intends releasing it to all their regular new issue customers at the usual 'face plus' rates.

As I had hinted, there was nothing whatever to prevent this perforation being released somewhat later in the colony,, and this is what appears to have come about, for there is a suggestion that supplies of this perf are already on their way to the islands, and will be out in due course. From the collector's point of view it is unsafe to wait and make sure about this type of item and wasteful to hoard several stamps at inflated rates.

As I have often said, the only remedy for this state of affairs is for the Crown Agents to distribute stocks exactly as sent to the colony. They say they are not bothered about varieties, but whether this is so or not, the fact remains that there is an awful lot of heart burning when collectors miss the boat and are faced with having to pay through their noses just because someone felt like using a different perforation machine. I am passing this tip on here in case anyone is offered the item at abnormal rates. Chances are it will soon be at ground level.

* *

Jamaica 'Jamborees'

Jamaica is planning two stamps, 2d green, blue, black and white and 6d green, scarlet, black and white in honour of the Scout Jamboree to be held in the Caribbean area. The stamps are inscribed '1st Caribbean Jamboree, 1952', and incorporate the portrait of the King and the Scout Badge.

* *

Barbados

BARBADOS is the next British colony to celebrate the centenary of the first appearance of her adhesives. The proposed issue will incorporate a portrait of H. M. the King and include reproductions of the four values of the 1852 issue. Details of the forthcoming set are as follows:

3 cents. Border in Prussian blue, centre showing 4 green of 1852.

4c. Carmine border. Centre shows 1852 1d blue.

6c. Carmine border. Centre showing 1852 2d slate grey.

24c Black border. 1852 4d brown-red in centre.

NEWS OF THE 'RIEBECKS'

THE 1d and 2d denominations of the forthcoming 'Van Riebeck' stamps of South Africa will be overprinted for the South African Tercentenary International Stamp Exhibition, which, in accordance with the usual practice has been given the composite name of "Satise". The stamps will not be the usual bi-lingual pairs of South Africa, but will be marked 'Satise' (in English) for the 1d and 'Sadipu' in Afrikaans for the 2d.

The latter word is a full fledged jaw-breaker: "Suid-Afrikaanse Driehonderdjarige Internasionale Posseel-Uitstalling"! The stamps will be on restricted sale at the Exhibition in Cape Town, and philatelic covers will be provided with commemorative postmarks by the organisers.

The unoverprinted Riebeck stamps will go on sale on March 14th, when special cancellations will be applied to mail. A cachet marking the event will also be applied to mail posted on April 6th, the Tercentenary Day of Riebeck's landing on the Cape. Though designs of the Riebecks are not known at the moment, there will be five values. ½d, 1d, 2d, 4½d and 1/-.

* *

Royal Visits

The Royal Visit to Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika will be marked by the issue of two stamps. The design and colour will be as the current definatives with added inscription 'Royal Visit 1952'. This inscription will not be an overprint but will be incorporated in the border plates Denominations will be 10 cents green and black and 1/- brown and black.

* *

Rhodesia 'Dues'

The stamps of Great Britain have been overprinted for use in Southern Rhodesia. This is a purely temporary measure and a regular series of Postage Dues will be issued at a later date. The present supply of the provisionals is expected to last for some years.

* *

Ceylon

February 1st will see the issue of the new 35 cent stamp for Ceylon, which has the star orchid as the central subject, against a background of hills. Colours are deep green and crimson and the stamps have been produced by Courvoisier's. The commemoratives in honour of the Colombo Plan are to be issued on the 16th of February.

PUBLIC NOTICES

BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY
EASTERN GROUP—SLEEPER CONTROL
TENDER NO. 31/52-53

SEALED TENDERS are invited and will be opened at 3 p.m. on 1-2-52 for supply of the following standard track sawn sleepers.

(1) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only—150000 Nos. at Rs. 18/-, (2) (a) B. G. (9' x 10" x 5") Sal, Teak, and Pyinkado Second Class only— 50000 Nos. at Rs. 14/-, (b) B. G. Half Round (i) Sal and Teak, (ii) Bija Sal. as per specification— 50000 Nos. at Tender rates, (3) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado first class only— 250000 Nos. at Rs. 8/-, (4) (a) M. G. (6' x 8" x 4½") Sal, Teak and Pyinkado Second Class only— 50000 Nos. at Rs. 6/-, (b) M. G. Half Round (i) Sal and Teak, (ii) Bija Sal, as per specification — 50000 Nos. at Tender rates, (5) (a) N. G. (5' x 7" x 4½") Sal and Teak first class only — 100000 Nos. at Rs. 5/-, (b) N. G. Half Round Sal and Teak as per specification — 50000 Nos at Tender rates.

Stocks lying at railheads should be shown separately in the tenders. No sleeper will be accepted from stations on O. T. and E. I. Railways in U.P. and North Bihar (West of River Kosi). Nepal Sleepers brought to railhead at Jogbani, Naksalbari etc. on Assam Railway in North Bihar (East of River Kosi) will be accepted.

Tender documents of the above Tender will cost Rs. 10/- (Rupees ten only) each and may be obtained by local suppliers from the office of the undersigned at B. N. Railway House, Calcutta-23 on production of a cash receipt of Rs. 10/ from the Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer, Bengal Nagpur Railway, Calcutta-23. Suppliers on B. N. Railway stations may ask for tender documents to be sent by Registered Post on depositing Rs. 10/- with any Station Master of the B. N. Railway for remittance to the F. A. and C. A. O., B. N. Railway, Calcutta-23 and vendors of other Mofussil areas on remitting Rs. 10/- to the F. A. & C.A.O., B. N. Railway, Calcutta-23, by Postal Money Order and submitting the Station Master's Receipt or the Postal Money Order Receipt as the case may be along with their application for tender documents.

SLEEPER CONTROL OFFICER
Eastern Group.

(1685)

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MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Spare Parts for Plymouth, Dodge and Ford cars and trucks 1940 and 1941 models offered for clearance sale. Write for particulars to Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore. (1704)

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PUBLIC NOTICES

INDIAN STATISTICAL INSTITUTE

EXAMINATIONS IN STATISTICS — 1952.

THE COMPUTER'S CERTIFICATE, the Field Survey and the Statistician's Diploma Examinations will commence on the 3rd June, the 19th June and the 18th August, 1952 respectively. Applications in prescribed forms, available in the Office of the Indian Statistical Institute, Presidency College, Calcutta-12, together with necessary fees must be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 10th April 1952. Copies of Syllabus and Regulations for any of these examinations will be sent on receipt of eight annas either in postage stamps or by money order.

K. N. CHAKRAVARTI,
Secretary,
Examinations Committee

7-1-'52.

(1695)

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

7-45 a.m. Kaumudi Munshi, L. G. songs. 8-15 Shrimati Bai Narvekar, Khayal Drut. 11 Apki Pasand, 11-45 Tanariri. Musical feature in Gujerati written and produced by Avinash Vyas. 1-10 Ram Narayan, Sarangi. 1-45 Sunday Afternoon "Prom". 5-30 Shrimatibai Narvekar, Barwa. 6-10 Ram Narayan, Sarangi. 6-30 Madhukar Chinai. 7 Kaumudi Munshi L. G. songs 7-10 Locals 7-20 Air Trio 7-30 Madhavbuwa Sukale, 7-45 For Industrial Workers. 8-30 Madhavbuwa Sukale, Bhajans. 8-45 Kaumudi Munshi, L. G. songs. 9-15 T. K. Venkatachalam 9-45 We Present 9-55 Musical Interlude. 10 Chamber Music.

VARIATIONS: 8 a.m. Ram Narayan. 8-45 Suman Banawalikar, L. M. songs 10-10 M.C.C. XI vs India XI 12-15 Madhavbuwa Sukale. Khayal. 1 Suman Banawalikar, L. M. song 1-30 Mohammad Siddiq, Ghazal. 1-50 Ghulam Qakir Khan, Khayal. 2-30 M.C.C. XI vs India XI. 6 Narayan D. Gholapkar and Party. 8-15 Suman Banawalikar, L. M. songs 8-45 Replies to Listeners' Letters. 9 Mohammad Siddiq. Geet. 9-30 Radio Trailer. 9-45 Ghulam Qakir Khan, Khayal. 10-30 Shrimati Bai Narvekar.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m. 326.1 8-30 a.m. Narayan rao Senderkar, Khayal. 6 p.m. Shantabai Saraf, Bhajan. 6-20 Navin Dholakia, Nathalal Dave Krut. 7 Narayanrao Senderkar, Khayal. 7-15 Navin Dholakia, Songs. 8 Shantabai Saraf, Khayal 9-15 Navin Dholakia, Prachin Bhajano. 9-30 Narayanrao Senderkar, Vilambit ane Drut.

B.B.C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE: 5 p.m. English Magazine 5-30 Calling All Forces. 6-45 Cafe Colette. 7-45 Concerto. 8-45 Compton Mackenzie. 9 Ray's A Laugh. 10-15 Sunday Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: 6-45 p.m. London Calling Asia. 7-45 Bachchon ke Lie. 8-15 Radio Se Angrezi. 8-25 In-Se Miliye 8-35 Ap Ke Jawab Men.

Suspect Remanded In Poisoning Case

BOMBAY, Saturday: For having allegedly administtred poison in a drink of liquor to a youth, Avddut Narayan Jaket was taken into custody by the Andheri Police.

Producing the accused before Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Chief Presidency Magistrate, today, the police stated that on December 3, Rameshrao, a College student was found dead in the Jogeshwari Jungles. He had told his mother before leaving home that he was going out on a shooting expedition. The last witness to see him said that he was smelling of liquor.

The police suspect that Ramesh had visited the hut of the accused and that the latter had poisoned his drink.

Avadut was remanded to custody.

Swiss Rail Coaches Arrive Here

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The first two of the one 100 passenger luxury rail coaches, ordered by the Indian Government railways from a Swiss rail coach manufacturing firm, arrived in Bombay today from Rotterdam by the nine thousand ton 'Indian Trader' Indian steamship company's freighter.

The blue-painted broad gauge carriages—one first and second class and the other inter and third class—have been adapted to Indian requirements with small windows an special apartments for women.

The new coaches which are meant for the Central Railway in Bombay, are designed to withstand a buffer pressure of 100 tons (50 tons in normal Swiss coaches) and have a deadweight of 36 tons instead of normal 28 tons.

The freighter brought nearly 100 foreign manufactured tractors and general cargo.

"Indian Trader", it may be recalled, ran aground on the Suez Canal bank on January 2, and consequently transit through the Canal came to a standstill for a few hours blocking the passage of some 30 ships which were proceeding towards Suez.

Officials aboard the vessel declined to give details of the mishap.

They said, "the damage to the Indian freighter is very negligible".

GEN. ATAL TAKES OVER BOMBAY COMMAND

BOMBAY, Friday: Major General H. L. Atal, arrived in Bombay this morning from Delhi by frontier mail. He has taken over as the General Officer Commanding, Bombay Area. Maj. Gen. Atal comes from the Army Headquarters where he was working as Adjutant General.

A cavalry officer of distinction, Major-General Hiralal Atal was commissioned from Sandhurst in January 1925. He was first attached to the Gordon Highlanders. Joining the Indian Army a year later, he spent the next 17 years with 16th Light Cavalry. He rose to be Squadron Commander of his regiment, in which he had also held the appointments of Quarter-master and Adjutant.

Major-General Hiralal Atal was born in 1905 and was educated at the Prince of Wales Royal Military College, Dehra Dun and later sent to Sandhurst. He toured the European Continent while a cadet at Sandhurst.

JAIL FOR THROWING SLIPPER

BOMBAY, Saturday: A 26-year old youth who flung a slipper at a Magistrate who found him guilty of theft and sentenced him to one year's R. I. was today sentenced to another year's R. I. for his temerity.

Gool Akbar Mohamed Akbar the youth was produced today before Chief Presidency Magistrate Mr. K. J. Khambatta. It was stated in the Court that hearing the sentence passed against him yesterday afternoon by Magistrate Major A. A. Shellim, the accused removed one of his slippers and flung it at the Magistrate. The sandal missed the Magistrate.

Hearing the case today, Mr. Khambatta said that the conduct of the accused was most reprehensible and should be severely dealth with. The accused was therefore sentenced to undergo one year's further R. I.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate stated that in sentencing the accused he was not taking into account the five other convictions against him.

Amalgamation Of Villages

BOMBAY, Saturday: The deserted village of Dhavadiapada, in Akrani Mahal of West Khandesh District, will be amalgamated with the inhabited village of Dhanaji Budruk, in the same Mahal. from February 1 next. After amalgamation, the village will bear the name of the inhabited village.

Vilayat Hussein To Be Honoured

The Agra 'Gharana' of music is one of the oldest Gharanas (Schools) in Indian Music. Since the last hundred years musicians from this 'Gharana' are associated with the music world of Bombay. Vilayat Hussein's grand father first came to Bombay, and after him, his father the late Khansaheb Nathan Khan followed him. The late Bablibai and the late Bhaskerbua Bakhale were his pupils. Vilayat Hussein himself settled down in Bombay in 1914, and since then, he is teaching music in Bombay. He has trained several pupils who have also earned fame all over the country.

For this noble work of Agra 'Gharana' in the field of Hindustani Music its presentative Khansaheb Vilayat Hussein Khan will be honoured by the music world of Bombay, including the students of this 'Gharana' and the representatives of various schools of music.

This function will be held at Bharatiya Vidya Bhuvan on Saturday 19th and Sunday 20th instant, under the presidentship of Shri Ramdeo A. Podar, the Sheriff of Bombay. There will be music concerts on these days in which about 50 musicians will take part. An Address will be presented to Vilayat Hussein Khan on Sunday evening.

Hindi Prizes For Italian Students

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12: The Ministry of Education, Government of India, has decided to award two prizes, one of Rs. 500 and the other of Rs. 250, to the best two students of Hindi in the University of Rome.

It will be recalled that Prof. Ram Singh Tomar of the Allahabad University left last year for Italy to organise the Department of Studies in Hindi at the University of Rome. The University is conducting classes in Hindi both in its own institutions and also at the Italian Institute for the Middle and Far East headed by Prof. Tucci. Prof. Tomar will be the Examiner for this prize contest.

TRAINING NURSES IN MILITARY HOSPITALS

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI): Nearly 40 probationary nurses were enrolled during the last year for training in military hospitals in Poona, Delhi and Lucknow, according to a recent report by the Director-General of the Armed Forces Medical Services.

To meet the shortage of nursing staff in the the armed forces a scheme was introduced by Government in June 1951 to train nurses for service in military hospitals.

The probationary nurses undergo a three-year course at the military hospitals at the conclusion of which a diploma is awarded to successful candidates.

The Examination Board set up by the Military Medical Services for granting qualification in general nursing has been recognised by the Government of India The examinations and diplomas awarded by this Board will be equivalent to those awarded by the All India Nursing Council.

BRISBANE (By Mail): Residents of Queer Street, Bardon, a Brisbane suburb have petitioned the city council asking for the street's name to be changed to Glenora Street.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Posh Vad 1 2008.
Muslim: Rabi-ul Akher 15 1371
Parsi: Amardad 13 1321.
Sunrise 7-15 A.M.
Sunset 6-20 P.M.
Hightide 1-06, 12-44.
Lowtide 7-16, 18-37.

Today's Engagements

SOCIALIST PARTY: Under the joint auspices of the Socialist Party and Scheduled Caste Federation, a public meeting will be held at Kamgar Maidan, Parel, at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th January, 1952. M. Harris, M. R. Dandavate, Kharat and R. D. Bhandare will speak on "General Election and after."

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSN: Hindi classes at S. N. D. T. School, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., every Sunday from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m.

SRI AUROBINDO CIRCLE: Dr. Indra Sen will speak on 'Life and Sadhana', Anand Vihar, Nair Hospital Compound, Bombay Central, 5-30 p.m.

R. A. PODAR MEDICAL COLLEGE: Farewell to Kaviraj Sri Asa Nand Panjaratan Aruvedaharaya, College premises, 5 p.m.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Reception to newly elected M.P.'s and M.L.A.'s, Shivaji Park, 6-15 p.m. Mr. B. G. Kher will preside.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM: Classes on Bhagawadgita, Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, 5 p.m.

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHUVAN: Prize verse recitation Competition, Bhavan's premises, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Public lecture, 'What are Ghosts', Jehangir Wadia Bldg Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

KINGS CIRCLE: Orchestra music from 5 to 7 p.m.

CHOWPATTY BAND STAND: Indian music from 5 to 7 p.m.

BOLSHEVIK MAZDOOR PARTY: Meeting of the sympathisers, candidates, and members. Sunday 5-30 p.m. Place Kanti Terrace, Vincent Road, Matunga.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Panchali Chapatham-Villupattu-Supasri and party, 6 p.m., Sangham premises.

SRI-VIDYA SIDDHI KENDRA: The Shrine of Supreme Culture. Service by Sri Trivikram on "Worship of Man", Radha Kunj, 52 Keluskar Road, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

Thundershowers In Assam

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Jan. 12 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Saturday:

Rain or thundershowers have occurred locally in Assam and at a few stations in Gangetic West Bengal.

Night temperatures have been appreciably below normal in East Rajasthan, South Madhya Bharat and the adjoining parts of West Madhya Pradesh. They were appreciably above normal in the coastal districts of Orissa.

The following is the weather chart:

Ahmedabad	81	52	0	0 ..
BOMBAY	82	66	0	0—0.1
Calcutta	82	61	0	0—0.1
Poona	—	54	0	0 ..
Sholapur	91	62	0	0—0.1
Simla	48	35	0	2.5+1.8
Surat	91	59	0	0—0.1

A.-A. Practice Firing: Shipping Warned

BOMBAY, Saturday: Heavy anti-aircraft practice firing will take place on Firing Area No. 2, Colaba, Bombay, on January 17, 18 and 19 between 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. Shipping is, therefore, warned to keep clear of this firing area on these three days during the hours of practice firing.

Red flags will be hoisted at Colaba, Worli, Oyster Rock an Middle Ground, half an hour prior to practice firing takes place.

The Overseas Communications notify that the Japanese Administration have abolished restrictions on the handling of telegrams and telephone calls to and from Japan.

Between You And Me

By "Me"

ACCORDING to Dr. Radhakrishnan, there is no amount of conflict nor any philosophy of "either or" over which the spirit of man cannot triumph.

Humanity will be poorer without alternatives. You cannot have "one world" through the philosopher's stone.

★ ★

A voter having a mole on his left hand forefinger was suspected to have come again to vote and was denied the ballot paper at first.

But most of the genuine voters complain that the mark of indelible ink which they have got as the price for exercising the franchise is already becoming a mole.

★ ★

"If people only knew the principles of yoga, they would be able to live on four ounces of food a day", said Yogi Rao to a party of journalists in London.

We have already realised this inner truth. Rationing and "non-cereal" drive have already made us yogis, in spite of ourselves.

★ ★

The new import policy announced by the government of India lets in more of cosmetics, toilette requisites, nail accessories and lip sticks, but severely cuts the import of razor blades.

It is a costly shave and a cheap make-up.

★ ★

Explaining his defeat Minister Gopal Reddi said that it was due to his overconfidence.

As a Finance Minister, Mr. Reddi can juggle with figures. But he cannot explain away the "non-confidence" of the electorate in terms of his overconfidence.

★ ★

British Explorers are to establish bases at the "Earth's End" in the South Polar continent.

It will mean the journey and not the journey's end.

★ ★

A robot machine which can operate a machine-tool thousands of miles away has been reported by a Machine and Tool Company of the United States.

This is no news. Moscow has already perfected the Remote Control Robot, and her tools are operating "inside everywhere".

★ ★

The Executive Committee of the Socialist Party has accepted the verdict of the City electorate in the general elections.

This is beginning with a clean slate, the electorate having signed, sealed and jettisoned them away.

★ ★

Jai Prakash Narayan says that despite the defeat in Bombay, the Socialist Party has emerged as the second party, next only to the Congress.

This is a poor consolation for the Third Force.

★ ★

Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India told pressmen in Hyderabad that even if his party secured absolute majority in certain States, it believed in forming coalition governments.

The Comrades are ever ready to merge with and submerge others. But who will walk in the Red trap?

★ ★

Addressing a meeting in Bhagalpore, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan declared that India and Pakistan could be reunited only by Socialists. If Socialist governments were established both in India and Pakistan, reunion would no longer remain a remote possibility.

Speaking nearly at the same time in Ambala, Mr. Krishan Lal, the Jansangh candidate said that the slogan of Akhand Bharat was not a communal one, and added that even the Socialist leader, Mr. Jai Prakash Narayan had supported the demand for Akhand Bharat.

Mr. Jai Prakash would have hardly bargained for this. Has not Pandit Nehru stigmatised the Jan Sangh as an illegitimate off-spring?

★ ★

PANDIT NEHRU's broad hint to the electioneering princes that their status will have to be reconsidered in case they ally themselves with communalists and reactionaries has brought forth many a rejoinder of a revealing nature from the former rulers.

His apprehension is that the princes have not taken kindly to the integration of their States and are using the elections as a means to get back their old rights and revert to the old order. There are more than forty princes contesting the elections. While some of them like Maharani Kamalendumati do house to house convassing just as any other candidate, there are cases of engineered processions in which credulous subjects of the princes join, wait in deputation on Maharajas and promise them that they will all vote "en bloc" for them. Instead of the candidate soliciting the vote, it looks as though the voters are soliciting the princely candidates to oblige them with their candidature. Election agents of the princes who often play the role of "king makers" are not slow to exploit the loyalist and the credulous to boost the polls. Also communal fire-eaters are after them to use them as the spearhead of counter revolution and undo the secular state, for which Mahatmaji lived and died.

★ ★

The Maharajas are hard hitters and ask for or give no quarter. Delivering an election speech, the Maharaja of Jodhpur bitterly attacked the Congress regime and said "the slavery under the British was thousand times better than the freedom of today." This reveals the highly dangerous and reactionary attitude of the rulers, against which Pandit Nehru warned the country. Under the British Raj the Maharaja would not have dared to open his mouth, and his downright condemnation of the Congress regime is eloquent of the unrestricted freedom of speech he enjoys in Free India. Appealing to his subjects, he said that his relation with them was as solid as a rock and no power on earth could upset it, and concluded "I cannot let you down. I will serve you as your humble servant till I am alive." His Highness is prepared to parade as a "humble servant" till the elections are over. Power politics brings in strange metamorphosis.

The following incident throws glaring light on the Maharaja's professions of love for his people. On the first Independence Day on August 15, 1947, when he was directed by the Central Government to preside over the Flag Salutation ceremony at the Jodhpur aerodrome, he demonstrated his feelings of sorrow by appearing in black headgear. When some people asked him as to why he was in black on the day of national rejoicing, he openly replied "It might be anything for others; but it is death anniversary of my thirty six generations." Here is the Maharaja who wept on the day of the advent of freedom, and still he proposes to serve Free India.

★ ★

In their electioneering heroics, some Maharajas have even gone 'Red.' In a speech at Bolangir the Maharaja of Patna said that the conditions obtaining today in India were identical with the historic conditions that preceded the French Revolution in France, October Revolution in Soviet Russia or the Communist Revolution in China. He concluded "the Congress can never stop that revolution, certainly not means of bribes to us." He was candid enough to admit that the rulers had to forego their privy purse, sooner or later, for the simple reason that the privy purses had "neither moral validity nor any sanction from the people." This gives a knock out blow to the sanctity of the Instrument of Accession and the sacrosant character of the subsidy to the rulers. The future government is bound to take the cue from these pronouncements. Thus Pandit Nehru's warning has served more purpose than one. It has torn the veil of sanctity off the privy purse and drawn the rulers out.

★ ★

INAURUGATING the Music Festival and the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Shanmukhananda Fine Arts and Sangeet Sabha at Matunga, Raja Maharaj Singh, Governor of Bombay, warmly commended the move of the sponsors for building a music hall worthy of the city. It is a pity that music lovers of Bombay have not been able to have a hall of their own and have to depend upon theatres and public halls of doubtful acoustics.

That the musicians themselves have volunteered to give benefit performances for such a laudable object amounts to service by music for music.

In the course of his message to the festival, Rajaji urged the construction of a music hall with proper acoustic qualities which would do away with the necessity of loud speakers. In this connection, he suggested a study of the acoustics of the old Raja's Palace music hall at Tanjore and modelling the Bombay hall on the same pattern. The Tanjore palace hall has recently acquired a lot of prominence, and two years back, some music recitals were arranged to test its unique range of audibility. In that big hall one can hear a delicate instrument like Veena in all its nuances being played from the other end. Students of sound and acoustic engineers are intrigued whether this concentrated audibility arises from the model construction or from the materials used. Probably, the descendants of the old master craftsmen will be able to throw light on this problem.

★ ★

Similar feats of sound engineering are evident in prominent temples and domes of the country. In a temple in South India there are what are known as "singing pillars". These pillars accurately reproduce the seven notes or "swaras" of Indian music, when tapped with a piece of stone. Similarly, there are "singing steps" and Nadaswarams or Senai made of stone. Though they are not in daily use, they are played on auspicious and festive occasions. These illustrate that the old craftsmen had made a scientific study of the sound properties of the building materials with which they constructed some of the marvels in Indian architecture. In Bijapur, acoustic engineering seems to have reached the climax. In the dome of Gol Gombaz, if one stands and speaks, he is able to hear seven echoes of his own voice. But if he sits on the two side benches and whispers in the whispering gallery, his voice is clearly audible throughout. This profound knowledge in the projection and reflection of sound which these structures embody can be harnessed for the construction of modern theatres and music halls, if we are able to discover craftsmen and artisans of inherited skill. But this requires joint co-operation of the State and architects, and no purpose will be served by passing on the baby to music circles and other allied institutions.

★ ★

In the course of his message, Rajaji has unpreservedly stated that loudspeakers have spoilt music at both ends—the singer's as well as the hearer's. Though this criticism of the loudspeaker spoiling music has become increasingly fashionable nowadays, radio authorities claim that it reproduces human voice with round about 95 per cent accuracy. The mechanical devices are rapidly being perfected to give the listeners the original voice in all its richness and fullness. While some artistes complain that it is not the voice but only its echo with which the listeners are entertained, there is the fallacy of the common man who believes that in the case of some artistes, the broadcast voice sounds better than the original.

★ ★

The main complaint against the loudspeaker is that it does not reproduce the subtle graces, colourful nuances and the tonal imageries of the polished voice, which is a delight to hear in person. It is true that the loudspeaker misses some of these niceties or is unable to pick up some of the subtleties. One has to concede readily that it has not yet become Its Master's Voice. But at the same time, it has to be told that the loudest of these complaints comes from "Ustads" who are mostly out of tune and out of focus, and whose music is more muscular than vocal. When heard in person, they seem to grind, mill, plough and perspire in the name of music, rather than produce a melody catching to the ear or emotional in its appeal. They oftentimes cough sneeze, yawn, if not snore, with sound and fury, and this is passed on as a right royal "Ustadi" style to gaping fans. The subtleties and graces, which we are reported to be missing on the mike, are sometimes not at all present when we hear them personally. It is time that these virtuosos did a bit of serious voice culture and attuned themselves, instead of using the mike as a cover for their bad voice.

★ ★

It is intriguing how the loudspeaker shows a partiality for the female voice, which it reproduces pretty accurately. In fact some of our gold digging "playback" singers have become famous because of the mike. Every musician is not a Tansen or a Govinda Marar, whose voice is balanced both in pitch and in volume. When some of our best artistes do the "Kharaj" or sing in slow octaves, people at a distance hear nothing but witness the spectacle of a gesticulating musician and nodding "Homers" near him, in case there is no loudspeaker. This mostly tries and bores the audience. At least, the loudspeaker makes the artiste audible, however imperfect may be the reproduction of the voice. Most of our instruments like Veena and Dilruba have been designed for chamber concerts, and no attempt has been made to improve their tonal range and timbre to be audible to a larger audience.

★ ★

Also our musicians, barring the female artistes, have decreased their "drone" in Tambura or Harmonium, instead of singing on the higher keys to reach the ever increasing fans. This has acted as a handicap to the accompanying instrumentalists who do not feel happy in low tones. Matters reached such a critical stage in Madras that a few years back, there was a move in music circles to enjoin the musician not to sing below a prescribed "Sruti". All these are broad hints to vocalists that they should gear their voice to catch up the ever widening circle of music lovers. Thanks to the radio broadcasts, even the common man has become a music lover. It is to him that the artiste has to look to as the ultimate master, as the princes who were the patrons have gone with the wind. In music, the dictum holds good that he who pays the piper cannot call the tune. But it equally postulates that the musician should give a tune, audible and enjoyable. Musician should seriously think and ponder why there is such a dearth of the right type of singing talents, while instrumentalists and "percussion" players are coming on the top. In some recitals, initiative passes away from the musician to the accompanists who draw repeated encores. Tanjore acoustics may improve the audibility of music halls, but unless musicians recapture their leadership by intense voice culture and overall progress, classical music faces the danger of becoming past history. It is urged that we should prefer the original voice of the musician to the echo of the mike. But the trouble is we hear mere voices than one from the same musician even in chamber concerts. In some respects, it looks as though the loudspeaker, with all its faults, is more sinned against than sinning.

'GOOD PLACE TO BEGIN.'

Christian Science Monitor

Ballerina Becomes Minister

BEATRICE APPLEYARD, one of the most successful choreographers, will become a Minister in the Turkish Government when she takes up her appointment at Ankara as head of the State Ballet School. This academy is directed by Dame Ninette de Valois and the headmistress is automatically given ministerial rank. Like all ballet dancers—for she was originally trained for Sadler's Wells by Dame Ninette—Miss Appleyard has that unmistakable decorative air and presence which never leaves a professional. It is most noticeable perhaps in the angle at which one foot is planted on the ground against its neighbour, but it animates every movement with an especial quality, a sort of fluid repose, which is denied otherwise even to the most graceful of women.

FOURTH TEST

Tattersall And Hilton Skittle Out India For 121

KANPUR, Jan. 12 (PTI).

KANPUR'S Green Park wicket turned surprisingly right from the start, caused thirteen wickets to fall for an aggregate of 184 runs and placed the fourth test match between India and England in a very intriguing position at the end of the first day's play today.

India, batting first, wilted against the combination of off-spinner Tattersall and left-arm slow Hilton and were all out for 121 runs in 205 minutes. England fared a little better in comparison, losing three wickets for 73 runs in the remaining 110 minutes play.

England were only 58 behind India with seven wickets standing and appeared to have the initiative. But unless they drive home this advantage tomorrow by getting a respectable lead, they also cannot be safe. For this pitch already spinning a lot, cannot be expected to improve and England will have to bat in the fourth innings. In any case, the match is almost certain to end in a decision either way and provide thrilling cricket. At this stage, the match does not seem likely to last the full five days.

England's pace bowlers toiled for seventy minutes this morning without being able to extract life out of the grassless surface of the pitch. When India's selectors packed the country's side here with spinners there was a hint that this wicket might favour spin. So England also fielded leftarm Hilton to support Tattersall. At 34, Howard tentatively tried Hilton who made a ball tear up and turn alarmingly.

This was the signal for all out spin attack, and Howard brought Tattersall to the other end immediately. Tattersall caused the debacle immediately claiming Mankad, Umrigar, and Hazare in seven balls of his first two overs. That was the beginning of the end. Tattersall and Hilton ran through the Indian side, claiming six and four wickets, respectively

Pankaj Roy, who opened the innings and was sixth out for a 37 batting brilliantly. He was rarely in doubt, went right forward to kill spin and chose balls to punish with fine judgment in his 106 minutes stay. He was right on top, in spite of the rot at the other end, and looked like steering India to a respectable total when he was bowled by the clever Tattersall with a beautiful ball. Tattersall shaped as if to slip through his faster ball but held it back to deceive Roy. The ball drew Roy forward with a defensive bat, went between his bat and pads to rattle the woodwork. This ball, it appears, also bowled Hazare and Amarnath in the Calcutta Test in similar manner.

Unlike the Indians the English players have more experience of turning wickets and they fared better than India, at least during the first hour when Lowson and Spooner scored 46 runs without causing anxiety. India's hopes soared thereafter when Spooner, Graveney and Lowson were dismissed for the addition of fourteen runs. Spooner missed Shinde's googly with an attempted drive at that total.

At 57 Graveney, who is having a bad period since the Bombay Test, was beaten and bowled by Mankad's fast ball which went low.

At 60, Lowson, reputed to be second only to Hutton in playing spinners on a difficult pitch, chopped his own wicket in attempting a ball from Mankad. Lowson, in 95 minutes batting, gave ample evidence of his prowess. He went either right forward to kill spin or played well back and executed a couple of beautiful cover drives. His 26 like Roy's 37 for India, was a fine exhibition of batting on this spinner's wicket.

Robertson and Watkins, who were together in the last ten minutes, did not inspire confidence. Robertson, who is accustomed to open innings against pace, was not sure of himself in the middle berth against spin.

Tasmania Side Out For 223

HOBART, January 12 (PTI-Reuter).

Tasmania were all out for 223 runs in their match against West Indies in the match which commenced here today. At the drawing of stumps the tourists had made 17 for no loss.

Opening batsman Jeff Stollmeyer was seen in a new role. When the regular West Indies bowlers failed to break a stuborn fourth wicket partnership Stollmeyer was moved into the attack by Goddard.

With his leg breaks Stollmeyer not only ended the stand which added forty-four and was becoming troublesome but he dismissed both batsmen, Thomas and Newman.

In his first over Stollmeyer had Thomas, a dour left-hander, splendidly caught by Rae at deep square leg. Later he trapped Newman who was batting in top form, with a spinner that came in sharply.

Thomas batted two and half hours for his forty-three, an effort which was without appeal to the spectators.

Two more wickets fell in the last over before lunch, Davidson being caught in the slips at 55 and Richardson being run out.

Keith Schmidt played attractively to become top scorer with 55. Hooking, pulling and driving he scored 55, including five fours in less than two hours and was unlucky to be run out when on top of the attack.

Denis Atkinson was the most successful bowler. Getting pace off the pitch with his well-directed medium-paced swinger he took four for 28.

Spin bowler Ramadhin was accurate without being troublesome and the pace bowlers were impressive.

In ten minutes batting before the close Walcott scored three boundaries with beautiful cover drives

The scores were:—

TASMANIA (1st Innings)

R. Morrisby b Atkinson	13
R. Thomas c Rae b Stollmeyer	43
Davidson c Stollmeyer b Ferguson	12
C. Richardson run out	0
A. Newman b Stollmeyer	44
K. Schmidt run out	55
G. Goodwin lbw b Worrell	19
Cowley c Guillen b Atkinson	20
J. Laver b Atkinson	1
Diprose not out	2
L. Alexander b Atkinson	1
Extras	13
TOTAL	223

Fall of Wickets: 1/37, 2/55, 3/58 4/102, 5/130, 6/178, 7/215, 8/220. 9/221

Bowling Analysis: Jones 11-1-45-0; Worrell 9-2-16-1; Ramadhin 13-5-24-0; Atkinson 8.2-1-26-4; Ferguson 20-2-66-1; Stollmeyer 5-1-28-2; Goddard 1-0-5-0.

WEST INDIES (1st Innings)

Walcott batting	14
Stollmeyer batting	3
TOTAL (for no loss)	17

Score-Board

INDIA (1st Innings

Roy b Tattersall	37
Mankad b Tattersall	19
Umrigar b Tattersall	0
Hazare c Ridgway b Tattersall	0
Phadkar b Tattersall	8
Adhikari b Hilton	6
Manjrekar c Graveney b Hilton	6
C. S. Nayudu c Spooner b Hilton	21
Joshi b Tattersall	4
Shinde not out	5
Ghulam Ahmed c Poole b Hilton	0
Extras	9
TOTAL	121

Fall of Wickets: 1-39, 2-39, 3-39, 4-49, 5-66, 6-76, 7-101, 8-106, 9-110, 10-121.

Bowling Analysis: Statham 6-3-10-0; Ridgway 7-1-16-0; Watkins 5-3-6-0; Hilton 22.5-10-32-4; Tattersall 21-3-48-6.

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

Lowson hit wkt. b Mankad	26
Spooner b Shinde	21
Graveney b Mankad	6
Robertson batting	4
Watkins batting	0
Extras	6
TOTAL (for three wkts.)	63

Fall of Wickets: 1-46, 2-57, 3-60.

Bowling Analysis: Phadkar 2-2-0-0; Hazare 2-0-5-0; Ghulam Ahmed 12-4-22-0; Mankad 12-5-13-2; Shinde 11-4-17-1.

Bombay State Police Still Unbeaten

PRESSMEN SUFFER A NARROW DEFEAT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BOMBAY STATE POLICE maintained their run of successes in the Senior Hockey League by scoring an odd goal in three victory of the holders, 'Times of India' at the Lloyd Reclamation Ground this evening; while earlier Goan Sports scored a narrow three goals to two win over Panchgani Old Boys in the First Division encounter.

Bombay State Police are now well set to maintain league leadership. Their technique of hard-hitting first timers and speedy tactics are beginning to pay rich dividends. In fact, it is also becoming a habit with them to score at least one goal from a penalty corner.

'Times of India' though replenished with Roberts in defence found him not his usual self. Verhoven in goal was nervous and shaky, liable to be beaten by anyone, who took a shot at goal. The intermediate line was well served by Herbert D'Souza, but centre half Tony Vaz resorted only to blocking tactics, but failed to follow up for distribution work. Saxby and Johnny Vaz were prominent in attack.

The Police started off in amazing fashion. Lazarus ran off to dribble past the Pressmen's defence and scored with a well directed drive which had the Pressmen's goalie beaten in the very first minute of play. Policemen mastered the first half, but they scored only once.

In the second half, the 'Times' attack was functioning better. Late in this period Saxby was shifted to centre forward position, making quite a difference. He broke through thrice, but Napoleon Mendonca, the Police goalie stopped him in the nick of time However, he scored just before the call of time off a pass from Johnny Vaz, after Tony Vaz had done the spade work.

Midway through the second period Nagarwalla presented the Police with a penalty corner goal.

Goan Sports Scrape Home

Earlier, Goan Sports just managed to get the better of Panchgani Old Boys. The final score was three goals to two. Jacob gave the Goans the lead in the initial half, while Sahiar equalized. Then Norman Fernandes and Gabriel scored for the Goans and Sahiar scored for the Panchgani Boys.

THREE NEW RECORDS IN JUNIOR ATHLETICS

Keen Rivalry On First Day

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Junior Athletic meet of the Bombay State Amateur Athletic Association commenced this afternoon at the Brabourne Stadium. Three new meet records were registered.

Following are the results:

(Cadets Boys Under 18)

100 METRES RUN: (1st Heat). B. D'Souza (Maharashtra) 1; Douglas Goli (St. Mary's H. S.) 2; Caesar D'Souza (Rangers) 3. Time: 16.8 secs. (2nd heat): E. Castellino (Maharashtra) 1; Charles Llewellyn (St. Xavier's College) 2; Caesar Gomes (Indian Naval Dockyard) 3. Time: 17.5 secs.

100 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Dominic Rodricks (St. Xavier's College) 1; Saul Kattan (Rangers) 2; S. Monteiro (Indian Naval Dockyard) 3. Time 11.7 secs. (2nd heat): E. L. Mercado (Rangers) 1; E. Castellino (Maharashtra) 2; J. S. Hansotia (Cusrow Baug) 3. Time: 12.3 secs. (3rd heat): F. C. Stephen (St. Xavier's H. S.) 1; Harry Rose (Indian Naval Dockyard) 3. Time: 12 secs.

200 METRES RUN (1st heat): Dominic Rodricks (St. Xavier's College) 1; A. G. Pereira (Indian Naval Dockyard) 2; Harry Rose (Indian Naval Dockyard) 3. Time: 24.3 secs. (2nd heat): R. D'Souza (Maharashtra) 1; F. C Stephen (St. Xavier's H. S.) 2; E. L. Mercado (Rangers) 3. Time: 24 secs.

400 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Zitto Extross (St. Mary's H. S.) 1; Merwyn Braganza (St. Xavier's College) 2. Time: 55 secs (2nd heat): Ray Cordozo (St. Xavier's H. S.) 1; R. D'Souza (Maharashtra) 2. Time: 56.6 secs. (3rd heat): Harry Rose (Indian Naval Dockyard) 1; Dominic Fernandes (St. Sebastian G.H.S.) 2. Time: 55.7 secs.

800 METRES—FINAL: R. Doraiswamy (Maharashtra) 1; Zitto Extross (St. Mary's H. S.) 2; Dominic Fernandes (St. Sebastian G.H.S.) 3. Time: 2 mins. 7.9 secs. NEW MEET RECORD.

HIGH JUMP—FINAL: A. M Mayers (Junior Athletes Club) 1; L. S. Gowd (Maharashtra) 2; Gene Allen (St. Mary's H. S.) 3. Height: 4 ft. 8-1/2 ins.

JAVELIN THROW—FINALS: Pawar (Maharashtra) 1; N. K Irani (Maharashtra) 2; A. G. Pereira (Indian Naval Dockyard) 3 Distance 125 ft. 2 ins.

PUT SHOT—FINALS: A. G. Pereira (Indian Naval Dockyard) 1; N. G. Dalvi (Maharashtra) 2; N. K. Irani (Maharashtra) 3. Distance: 37 ft. 7 ins.

Hornets—Under 15 and Below 5 ft. 3 ins.

100 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Morgan Dias (St. Xavier's H. S.) 1; L. S. Gowd (Maharashtra) 2; Raza Gulam (Maharashtra) 3. Time: 12.7 secs. (2nd heat): Keki Jasawalla (St. Xavier's H. S.) 1; R. Torris (St. Sebastian G. H. S.) 2; R. V. Kunder (Kanara A. C.) 3. Time: 12.6 secs.

200 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Keki Jasawalla (St. Xavier's H.S.) 1; German Cardoz (St. Sebastian G. H. S.) 2. Time: 25.7 secs NEW MEET RECORD. (2nd heat): R. Torris (St. Sebastian G. H. S.) 1; T. H. Patel (Maharashtra) 2. Time: 27 secs. (3rd heat): C. Dennis (Gujerat A. A. A.) 1; Morgan Dias (St. Xavier's H. S.) 2. Time: 26.1 secs.

HIGH JUMP—FINAL: R. V. Kunder (Kanara A. C.) 1; L. S. Gowd (Maharashtra) 2; Gene Allen (St. Mary's H. S.) 3. Height: 4 ft. 8-1/4 ins.

Midgets — Under 12 and below 4 ft. 10 ins.

50 METRES RUN: (1st heat): S. Bhivandiwalla (Maharashtra) 1; Abdul Gaffar (David Sassoon I. S.) 2; T. D'Souza (St. Sebastian G. H. S.) 3; Time: 7.5 secs (2nd heat): K. Joshi (Maharashtra) 1; Abdul (David Sassoon I S.) 2; Melwin D'Souza (St. Sebastian G. H. S.) 3 Time: 7.4 secs

100 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Kisan (David Sassoon I.S.) 1; T D'Souza (St. Sebastian G.H.S.) 2; D. A. Irani (Cusrow Baug). Time: 15.2 secs. (2nd heat): K. Joshi (Maharashtra) 1; S. Bhivandiwalla (Maharashtra) 2; Melwin D'Souza (St. Sebastian G.H.S.) 3. Time: 14.6 secs.

BROAD JUMP — FINAL: K Joshi (Maharashtra) 1; A. L Bhainderkar (India Culture League) 2; Kisan (David Sassoon I S.) 3, Distance: 13 ft. 7 ins.

GIRLS' EVENT

100 METRES RUN: Final: Beda Fernandes (Antonio D'Souza H S) 1; Peggy Black (Rangers) 2; S. L. Bhainderkar (India Culture League) 3. Time: 13.5 secs.

BROAD JUMP — FINAL: Beda Fernandes (Antonio D'Souza H S.) 1; S. L. Bhainderkar (India Culture League 2; Elizabeth Brown (Junior Athletes Club) 3. Distance: 14 ft. 3-1/4 ins.

PUT SHOT — FINAL: Renee Thornber (Rangers) 1; Najoo Patel (Alexandra H. S.) 2; Gulnar Irani (Maharashtra) 3. Distance: 26 ft. 1¼ ins. NEW MEET RECORD.

Hornets Under 15 yrs. and below 5 ft. 3 ins.

50 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Angela Brown (Junior Athletes Club) 1: Anna Simoes (Rangers) 2; S. Pathare (Junior Athletes Club) 3. Time: 7.8 secs. (2nd heat): Leela Rao (Mahim A. A.) 1; Kanitkar (Maharashtra) 2; Arnavaz Bastani (Alexandra H. S.) 3. Time: 7.4 secs.

100 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Arnavaz Bastani (Alexandra H. S.) 1; Farida Nimuchvala (Alexandra) 2. (2nd heat): Viloo Mistry (Alexandra H.S.) 1; Vinota Hebbar (Alexandra H.S.) 2 (3rd heat): Bessie D'Souza (Rangers) 1; Leela Rao (Mahim A. A.) 2. (4th heat): Anna Simoes (Rangers) 1; Angela Brown (Junior Athletes Club) 2.

BROAD JUMP — FINAL: Stephane D'Souza (Maharashtra) 1; Angela Brown (Junior Athletes Club) 2; Leela Rao (Mahim A.A.) 3. Distance: 13 ft. 2 ins.

Midgets — Under 12 yrs. and under 4 ft. 10 ins.

50 METRES RUN: (1st heat): Zarin Khergamvala (Alexandra H. S.) 1; Piroja Irani (Alexandra H. S.) 2: Godafrin Bastani (Alexandra H.S.) 3. Time: 8-3 secs. (2nd heat): Navneetham Rao (Mahim A. A.) 1; Soona Burmawalla (Alexandra H. S.) 2: Mithoo Pardiwalla (Alexandra H.S.) 3. Time: 8.5 secs.

YOUNG SINNER HARD TO BEAT IN THE OAKS

Bright Chances For Our Owen & Samurai

BY OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ELEVEN fillies are likely to face the tapes in the Oaks, the main attraction at Sunday's race meeting.

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's YOUNG SINNER appears a safe bet for the Classic to be run round the course. The spadassian—YOUNGSTER filly who sustained a bad leg injury early in the season when participating in the November Handicaps is nicely to hand now and I expect her to fetch the coveted trophy under the clever guidance of Pandu Khade. Morvi's MAHARAJ KUMARI is sure to make a strong bid and Maharaja of Kashmir's ROMAN DANCER may get the minor place.

OUR OWEN and SAMURAI possess outstanding chances in the Turf Club Cup and the C. N. Wadia Gold Cup respectively.

The following are the probable runners with their riders and my selections:—

THE NAGPUR PLATE—1¼ Miles

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Chandra Mahal (—7 Argade) 9-0; Happy King (—3 Shiba) 9-0; Jester King (Damodar) 8-10; Chhoti Begum (Purtu) 8-8; Funny Face (—5 Purshottam) 8-8; Windsor Toy (—) 8-8; Many Returns (—7 Shivanna) 8-7; Rai Mukut (Kasbekar) 8-7; Noorani (Hanuman S.) 8-7; Atinette (——) 8-6; Clementine (Medhe, G.) 8-5.

Clementine — Win
Chhoti Begum — Next Best

★ ★

THE TURF CLUB CUP—1 Mile

Our Owen (Cracknell) 8-13; Maharaj Pramukh (Cook) 8-12; All Hamil (Chavan, S.) 8-5; Neola (Kheem Singh) 8-5; Usha Kiran (Roberts) 8-3.

Our Owen — Win
Maharaj Pramukh — Next Best

★ ★

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE—1 Mile 1 Fur.

Majestic Way (Roberts) 9-3; Macdonald (Amir A.) 8-12; Truman (Hanuman S.) 8-12; New Moon (Chavan, S.) 8-11; The Girl Friend (—3 Devaney, O.) 8-7; Perseus (Duffy) 8-6; Rukhsana (Stevens) 8-1; Starshell (Cracknell) 8-1; Ghizala (——) 8-0; Put All (P. Khade) 7-12; Mack (Mullane) 7-12; Spring Chicken (—5 Z. K Khan) 7-11; Flying Miss (Medhe, G.) 7-8; Makarpura (——) 7-8; Nirvana (Antoo) 7-4.

Starshell — Win
Rukhsana — Next Best

★ ★

THE SIMLA PLATE—(Div. I) 6 Furs.

Kausar (Kheem Singh) 9-3; Golden Orb (Cracknell) 8-13; Gagan Doot (Hanuman S.) 8-10; Pessimist (P. Khade) 8-9; Galloping Lad (—7 Tasi) 7-4; Prometheus (Duffy) 8-6; The Roarer (Damodar) 8-5; Indian Gem (Medhe, G.) 8-5; Moonlight and Shadows (Kasbekar) 8-4; Rashtrapati (Fordyce) 8-1; Fulhurst (Purtu Singh) 7-12; Shin Shinaki (Purshottam) 7-9.

Kausar — Win
Fulhurst — Next Best

★ ★

THE INDIAN OAKS (1952) About 1¼ Miles

Maharaj Kumari (Cook) 8-7; Bright Faith (Duffy) 8-7; H.R.H. (Chavan, S.) 8-7; Young Sinner (P. Khade) 8-7; Janice (Fordyce) 8-7; Roman Dancer (Cracknell) 8-7; Sushama (——) 8-7; Haseen (Stevens) 8-7; My Lucky Star (Kheem Singh) 8-7; Cookie (Amir) 8-7; Rani Padmini (Packham) 8-7.

Young Sinner — Win
Maharaj Kumari — Next Best

★ ★

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP—About 1¼ Miles

First Royalty (Mullane) 9-8; Gold Street (——) 9-8; Samurai (Khade) 7-5; Flight of Fancy (Fordyce) 9-7; Prince of Ramgarh (——) 9-0; Modesty II (——) 9-2; Pippy (Cracknell) 8-12; Priorate (Chavan, S.) 8-12; Bear Dance (Duffy) 8-7; Doorani (Cook) 8-5; Downpour (Devaney, O.) 8-2; Brave Prince (——) 8-2; Happy Go Lucky (Antoo Y.) 7-2.

Samurai — Win
Doorani — Next Best

★ ★

THE M. D. PETIT CUP—1 Mile

Roadborne (Fordyce) 9-4; Sangram (——) 9-1; Tisco (Chavan, S.) 9-0; Another One (Cracknell) 8-12; Swing Bridge (——) 8-11; Manzoor (Cook) 8-7; Rana Pratap (Kheem Singh) 8-4; Dil-Ki-Bat (Stevens) 8-6; Camisole (Mullane) 8-6; Mansoor Beg (P. Khade) 8-2; Usha Kiran (Roberts) 7-6; Mahboob II (——) 7-0.

Tisco — Win
Dil-Ki-Bat — Next Best

★ ★

THE UDVADA PLATE—1¼ Miles

Eudora (Cracknell) 9-3; Poldo (Purtu Singh) 9-1; Game Bid (Medhe) 8-11; Virvikram (—3 Devaney, O.) 8-9; Boy Scout (P. Khade) 8-8; Panditji (——) 8-7; New Era (Mullane) 8-6; Chandralekha (Chavan, S.) 8-5; Shikari (Fordyce) 8-1; Battle Song (Hanuman S.) 8-1; Acha Masala (Kheem) 8-0; Amarsingh (Packham) 7-13; Sunlight (5—Purshotam) 7-13; Passing Bell (Damodar) 7-13; Pet Hand (—5 Ghaus Khan) 7-10; Parker Prince (—7 B. Khade) 7-10; Luminary (—7 Dinkar) 7-8; Viking (—3 Shiba) 7-7.

Poldo — Win
Boy Scout — Next Best
if ab. Chandralekha

★ ★

THE SIMLA PLATE—(Div. II) 6 Furs.

To be ridden by Indian, Half and Apprentice Jockeys with allowances.

Agni Mani (Kheem Singh) 9-0; Philsooph (Chavan, S.) 8-8; Casanova (Kasbekar) 8-6; Musafir (——) 8-6; Find Out (Medhe, G.) 8-5; Chilkhat (Khade) 8-2; Bara Mulla (—3 Shiba) 8-2; Down South (Damodar) 8-1; Fruit Salt (——) 8-1; Mr. Rambler (—5 Sethna) 7-11; Don't be Silly (Antoo Y.) 7-10; Black Magic (——) 7-10; Sunny Island (—7 Shivanna) 7-9; Rore of Harlem (—5 I. Khan) 7-9; Fowzia (—5 Z. K. Khan) 7-5.

Philsooph — Win
Casanova — Next Best
if ab. Agni Mani

★ ★

CHOICE TREBLE:
Our Owen
Starshell
Young Sinner.

★ ★

FLUKES:
The Roarer
Mansoor Beg.

Robinson's Title Bout With Olson Again Off

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): George Gainsford, manager of world middleweight champion Ray Robinson, said last night that Robinson's title fight with Carl (Bobo) Olson had been called off because the champion's mother is seriously ill.

The bout, for the benefit of the Demon Runyon Cancer Fund, was to have been held in San Francisco on January 24.

This is the second time Robinson has been forced to withdraw from the fight with Olson.

More Sport News On Page 14

Favourites To The Fore At Madras

MADRAS, Jan. 12 (PTI).

Following are today's race results:

The Benares Plate (Div. I) Seven Furlongs

Fury 9.4, Ahmed Khan 1. Broken Mask 9.0, Shanker 2. Wedding Day 8.11, Fakruddin 3. Kaffir Chief 7.5, Carr 7.6, Nathoosingh 4. Not run: Robertson. Won by: Nk, Nk, 4 l. Time: 1 minute 32 secs. Tote: Rs. 22 (win) Rs. 12, Rs. 14 Rs. 16 for (places)

Winner trained by Baba Khan. Favourite: Fury.

An objection by the rider of Broken Mask against the rider of Fury was overruled.

The Benares Plate (Div. II) Seven Furlongs

My Chance 9.4, Ahmed Khan 1. The Marine 7.10, Shanker 2. As You Please 8.1, Simmons 3. Fair Gold 9.2, McGaffin 4. Not run: Tribhuvan, Pushpa, Short Story, Surya Prakash. Won by: 3-1|2 l, 2 l, 3 l. Time: 1 minute 39 secs. Tote: Rs. 56 (win) Rs. 20, Rs. 22 (places). Winner trained by Baba Khan. Favourite: Fair Gold.

The Ajanta Plate—One Mile

Golden Goose 7.11, Shanker 1. Sonata 8.1, Bashu 2. Ellamenco 9.6, Ahmed Khan 3. Sinister 9.1, Canty 4. Not run: Hidden Bloom, Queen Anne, Port Launary, Windsor Knight, Maziness, Foursome. Won by: 1|2 l, Nk, 5 l. Time 1 minute 44-1|5 secs. Tote: Rs. 22 (win). Rs. 14 Rs. 22 (places). Winner trained by S. Hill. Favourite: Golden Goose.

The Kodaikanal Plate—One Mile, One Furlong

Snow Maiden 7.13, Shanker 1. Ratikumari 7.13, Ahmed Khan 2. Lilly of the Valley 8.10, Fakruddin 3. Spanish Girl 8.4, W. Tyrrell 4. Not run: Nature Boy, Red Label, Repay. Won by: 1|2 l, 3 l, 2-1|2 l. Tote: Rs. 22 (win). Rs. 12, Rs. 12, Rs. 20 (places). Winner trained by S. Hill. Favourite: Snow Maiden.

The Guindy Cup—One Mile

Tarrick 8.10, Tyrrell 1. Kalyan 7.4, Butfoy 2. Locarno 9.5, Henderson 3. Al Kajora 8.1, Masterson 4. All ran. Won by: 13|4 l, 3|4 l, Sh.-Hd. Time: 1 minute 47-1|5 secs. Tote: Rs. 32 (win). Rs. 18, Rs. 40, Rs. 26 (places). Winner trained by Major Leech. Favourites: Tarrick and Nazeera.

The Wellington Plate—Seven Furlongs

Pride d'Antibes 8.11, McGaffin 1. Cupid 7.10, Henderson 2. Notice 8.4, Wallace 3. Zalim 7.10, Ahmed Khan 4. Not run: Very Little, Princess of Hindustan. Won by: 1 l, 1|2 l, Nk. Time: 1 minute 32 secs. Tote: Rs. 68 (win). Rs. 22, Rs. 36, Rs 16 (places). Winner trained by Syed Saleh. Favourite: Zalim.

The Trivandrum Plate—Six Furlongs

Yankee Doodle 9.0, Fakruddin 1. Happy Way 8.9, Agnew 2. Puri 8.8, Ahmed Khan 3. Fireworks 7.6, Masterson 4. Not run: Black and White. Won by: Sh.-Hd, 3-1|2 l, 1-1|2 l. Time: 1 minute 20 secs. Tote Rs. 152 (win). Rs. 40, Rs. 20, Rs. 18 (places). Winner trained by owner. Favourite: Joe Louis.

Double: Rs. 397 on 37 tickets.
Treble: Rs. 346 on 104 tickets.

In The Day's Sport

HOCKEY

Lloyd Reclamation:

3-40 p.m. Central Railway 'A' vs Young Sports 'A' (Senior Division).

4-50 p.m. B.P.H.A. XI vs Reclamation XI (Exhibition game).

ATHLETICS

Brabourne Stadium:

2-30 p.m. B.S.A.A.A. Junior Athletics (final day).

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING IN PAPER PLAN STAGE STILL

(Continued from Page 3)

tory Housing Board under the Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 for dealing with the housing problem. A target of 1,25,000 tenements in five years was proposed and assistance to outside agencies such as local bodies, co-operative housing societies, etc., was offered. The Bombay Housing Board is in charge of the construction programme. Most of the tenements constructed by the Board in the industrial centres of the State are reserved for industrial workers to whom these tenements are rented at subsidised rents.

During the year 1st April, 1949 to 31st March 1950, 1,186 tenements were constructed at Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur for industrial workers. Of these, 306 are tenements with a room and a kitchen, 780 have two rooms and 28 three rooms while the remaining 72 are of the hostel type.

The State Government have drawn up a scheme for industrial housing. The scheme has been placed before the State Labour Advisory Committee for approval. Under the scheme it is proposed to build 500 houses within a year. A five year programme for the construction of 1,500 houses at a total cost of Rs. 5 million has also been drawn up. It is proposed to set up a Housing Board which will undertake the construction of these houses.

The State Labour Advisory Board has accepted Government of India's scheme at its meeting held in August, 1950 The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of rupees ten lakhs to the State Government for the year 1950-51.

U.P. SURVEYS

The Government of U.P. conducted in 1946 a rapid survey of industrial housing at Agra, Firozabad, Aligarh and Hathras in order to assess the requirements of industrial housing. To surmount the two main difficulties in the way of industrial housing namely, finance and shortage of building materials, the Government explored the possibilities of constructing cheap yet durable and comfortable houses which would require a minimum amount of building material such as iron, cement, etc. The Public Works Department of U.P. conducted certain experiments in this direction but with limited success. In 1948, small building plots were made available to the workers in the Parampurwa area in Kanpur at concessional rates.

The Kanpur Development Board has prepared a scheme for the construction of 50,000 quarters at the rate of 3,000 quarters per year. Under the scheme a sum of Rs. one crore will be required per year. The rent of the quarter will be fixed at Rs. 10 per month for two-room quarters and Rs. 6-8 for one room quarters. A capitation tax of Rs. four to Rs. six per worker per annum will be imposed on the employers. The scheme is receiving the attention of Government but on account of the present financial stringency it may not be possible to take it up immediately.

The State Government has also under consideration a scheme for the development of the sugar industry and for providing a suitable welfare measures including the housing of labour employed in the industry. A Bill has been recently framed for this purpose and published in the U.P. Gazette.

HYDERABAD & INDORE

The Government of Hyderabad have under consideration a proposal for the creatior of a Common Fund for housing industrial workers.

Out of the war profits of the textile mills in Indore a Housing Fund has been set up for the construction of houses for industrial workers. An amount of Rs. 40 lakhs has accumulated in the Fund. A scheme for the building of 1,000 tenements in the first instance is in progress and land has been acquired for this purpose in the vicinity of the industrial area. The tenements will be built according to plans and specifications approved by Government.

MYSORE ACT

The Government of Mysore enacted a Labour Housing Act in 1949. Rules under the Act are being framed. Meanwhile, the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, has been entrusted with the work of constructing houses for labour in that city. The plans and estimates prepared in this connection have been circulated among the planters to enable them to adopt them for the housing scheme in plantation areas.

PEPSU PROPOSALS

In accordance with the Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India the Government of PEPSU have included proposals for industrial housing in their Five Year Development Programme commencing from 1951-52. It is proposed to construct housing colonies for industrial workers in important industrial centres.

The Government of Travancore-Cochin have constituted a Housing Board for handling problems relating to housing in the State and have also appointed a special officer in connection with their housing scheme. Under the scheme 50 per cent of the cost of construction of houses is to be contributed by the employers. The remaining 50 per cent will be advanced by the State as an interest-free loan repayable by the employers within a period of 25 years. If Government lands are available they will be let out to the employers on a nominal rent. The cost of a house with a plinth area of 325 sq. ft. is expected to be not more than Rs. 1,200. The maximum rent chargeable for the houses is 2½ per cent. of the capital expenditure and would, therefore, be only Rs. 30 per year. Already 18 houses have been built under the scheme at Punalur for industrial workers and the target during the year 1950-51 is 100 houses in important industrial centres in the State.

DELHI IS WILLING

The Delhi Central Electric Power Authority Ltd., New Delhi the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Delhi Water Sewage Board have indicated their willingness to take advantage of the industrial housing scheme sponsored by the Government of India and the D.C.E.P.A. has already started constructing a few houses.

BOMBAY RACES

1st Day —

SUNDAY 13th January 1952

Chief Event

THE INDIAN OAKS 1952
THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP

AND

THE TURF CLUB CUP

DAY ENTRANCE

GENTS	Rs. 5|8
LADIES	Rs. 3|8
2ND ENCLOSURE	Rs. 3|8

Japan Free To Negotiate With India

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The State Department yesterday reiterated that Japan was free to negotiate with India for a bilateral peace treaty.

The department's formal statement came after a report here that the United States had proposed to Britain that the Yoshida Government should be allowed to sign a peace treaty with the Chinese Nationalist Government of General Chiang Kai-Shek.

It was reported that the United States proposed to allow the nationalists to sign the treaty not for the whole of China but for Formosa and the other islands it controls

The State Department spokesman confirmed that the subject had been discussed between Secretary of State Dean Acheson and British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

In a formal statement read to a press conference, the spokesman said "it is true that in an exchange of views on Far Eastern matters the question of Japanese co-operation in the stability of the area was discussed."

"This, of course, involved Japan's relation with those Asian countries which did not sign the Japanese Peace Treaty."

"Japan may make bilateral treaties with non-signatory countries The Government with whom Japan proposed to negotiate is a matter for the Japanese themselves to decide."

Before the Japanese Peace treaty was signed at San Francisco, there was disagreement between British and the United States over whether the Chinese Communist Government or the Nationalists should participate in the peace conference.

It was finally agreed that neither would be invited, and that the matter of negotiating a peace with one of them should be left to the decision of the Japanese Government.

The American move to get British consent to limited participation by Nationalist China in the peace treaty was reported to have been sought by Mr. Acheson to gain support for treaty ratification in the United States Senate.

TALKS WITH OTHER COUNTRIES

The State Department also said today that General Matthew Ridgway's headquarters in Japan had been allowing the Government there to have direct contact with diplomatic missions of other countries since the treaty signing.

The Government has already begun informal conversations with India on a bilateral peace treaty, is negotiating reparations agreements with Indonesia and the Philippines and has had discussions on fisheries with the United States and Canada.

New Karen State On Thai Border ?

BANGKOK, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Karen rebels claim to have established a new Karen state on the Burmese side of the Thailand-Burma border opposite Mae Sod in the Tak province, according to reports received by the Thailand Minister of Interior here.

The report added that the Thai district officer across the border at that point had informed by the Karen state officials that martial law had been declared on December 28 and the border was closed to normal traffic.

Magh Mela Tragedy

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 12 (PTI): Nine pilgrims, including six women and a five-year-old boy, who had taken shelter in a house at Dariyaganj in the suburbs of Allahabad, were found dead this morning.

They were pilgrims from Trivandrum, capital of Travancore-Cochin State. They were attending "Magh Mela" at the confluence of the Ganga and Jamuna.

AN ARMY VETERAN

At a rally of ex-servicemen of the Baria State Forces organised at Baria, seventy miles from Baroda, on January 10, General K. M. Cariappa, C-in-C., Army gave a warm hand shake to Risaldar Mumtaz Khan who has had 35 years of service, and is 92 years of age.

No World War In Near Future

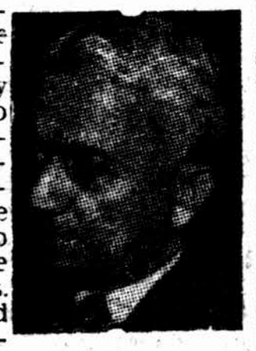
B.N. RAU CRITICISES RACE FOR ARMS

MADRAS, January 12, (PTI).

MR. B. N. RAU, Judge-designate of the International Court of Justice and till recently India's permanent delegate to the UNO stated here today that he did not think a third world war was likely in the near future.

"This is my personal view. Many people to whom I have talked do not want another war", Mr. Rau told newsmen here.

Mr. Rau said there was now a greater awareness in the world that the un-checked increase of armament merely diverted too many material resources from constructive purposes to destructive purposes. The world was now beginning to feel that if a country proceeded on increased armament other countries would also be spending more money on their armament programme.



Mr. Rau declined to express any opinion on the Kashmir question now before the UNO. "This question is coming up before the Security Council and we have to wait for some more weeks", he said.

GRAHAM'S REPORT

Asked about his opinion on Mr. Graham's report on Kashmir, Mr. Rau said: "You must read the full report and judge for yourself".

A good many people, Mr. Rau stated, had expressed appreciation of India's stand at the United Nations. "I do not say everybody appreciate it, but a good many", he added.

Asked about the general feeling in America towards India Mr. Rau said those who had met him here had been extremely friendly towards India.

Mr. Rau said that his term of office at the International Court of Justice would be in on February 5 but he did not know when the actual work of the Court would be in.

"I am told that there are about five pending cases, which is quite a long list for that Court. The Iran oil dispute is one of the cases already before the Court and it is likely another stage of the same case will also come before the Court", he said.

India, had no representation at the World Court since it was started 30 years ago, he added.

Mr. Rau also declined to express any opinion on the working of adult franchise in the country or on the question of indirect elections. "I want to see that percentage of voters have exercised their franchise. That is some index of the awakening of the masses. It is too early to judge without knowing the overall picture", he said.

New Plan To End Indo-African Impasse

U.N. ASSEMBLY APPOINTS 3-MAN COMMISSION

PARIS, January 12 (PTI-Reuter).

THE United Nations General Assembly today called for the establishment of a three-man commission to help India, Pakistan and South Africa to settle their differences over the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union.

The resolution passed on from the Special (ad hoc) Political Committee was finally approved by 44 votes to nil with fourteen abstentions. South Africa was absent.

India's Pledge To Hereros

The Indian delegate Mr. Appa B. Pant joined other delegations in giving the pledge that the South-west African issue would not be shelved.

The issue was one which could affect the peace of the world, he said.

He asked all delegations, particularly the administering powers, to ponder on the danger of chain reactions which might be set off throughout Africa, if the United Nations failed to find a peaceful solution to the question.

India would continue its efforts to find a solution which should be amicable and leave no residue of hatred and anger, he declared.

Mr. Mian Ziauddin, of Pakistan, said it was a pity that the United Nations had not been able to do more for the hereros than pass resolutions.

But he assured them and their champion Mr. Scott, that many nations particularly in Asia stood solidly behind them.

HERERROS' CASE

Reverend Michael Scott told the Committee that the Herero chiefs were still waiting for passports to come to Paris. The latest message he had received from them asked that an impartial international commission be sent to investigate their plight, in case the Union Government persisted in refusing them travel facilities. He said the difficulties of communications which had held up the Hereros at Windhock for the last two months have now also involved me".

"In such circumstances, it will be very difficult for the United Nations to get the information it wants".

Mr. Scott denied that before German occupation of South-west Africa, the Hereros had been unfair to the Damara tribes and exterminated them. This was alleged in a cable addressed to the United Nations Trusteeship Division by a person claiming to be headman of the Damaras.

He told the committee there was a fear among all the surrounding tribes about the intentions of the Union Government, and particularly about a recent statement by Prime Minister Dr. Malan laying claim to the British protectorate of Swaziland, Besutoland and Bechuanaland.

SUPPORT TO SCOTT

Cuba, Norway, Brazil, Liberia, Indonesia, Haiti, Ecuador and Guatemala also paid tribute to Mr. Scott who sat at a table facing the committee.

Mr. H. Ording of Norway said it was "tragically symbolic" of a divided world that the difficulties about passports and free movement should prevent the United Nations from hearing the voice of truth.

"We give these people the promise that they will not be abandoned and that we will not give up our efforts, until the goal is achieved", he declared.

Uruguayan Delegate Carlos Mattos said the fact that the committee had failed in its efforts to hear the Hereros "means those who consider themselves absolute masters of South-west Africa have triumphed. "But, he added, the triumph would be shortlived, because the United Nations "will never abandon the defence of the weak."

NEW MOVE TO END ANGLO-EGYPTIAN DEADLOCK

CAIRO, Jan. 12.

A NEW British approach to Egypt is expected within a week or ten days to end the three-month-old Anglo-Egyptian cold war, P.T.I. learned here on reliable authority

This British move, it is understood will have the backing of the United States in accordance with Truman-Churchill decisions in Washington

While official Egyptian sources declined to speculate on the possibility of evolving an Anglo-Egyptian peace formula, two leading Cairo newspapers today published forecasts of proposals awaited from Britain and the United States.

Independent "Al Ahram" said the United States had been "pressing Britain to concede Egyptian demands. In order to break the present deadlock so that plans for a middle east defence may go forward."

The paper stated that British and American military experts would confer during the next few days to work out an evacuation programme which would satisfy Egypt and, at the same time, facilitate the Middle East defence strategy.

It added that Britain and the United States were prepared to modify the proposed Middle East Command plan to meet the wishes of Egypt and other Arab countries.

CLASH AT TEL-EL KEBIR

ISMAILIA, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): One British soldier was reported killed, and three wounded today, when the Egyptians attacked railway marshalling yards at Tel El Kebir —biggest British military ordinance depot in the Middle East.

The Egyptians with heavy automatic weapons and rifles fired a four man British patrol, as it searched for mines along the railway line near Tel El Kebir station.

A company of the Cold Stream Guards was rushed to help the patrol, and fighting was still going on some hours later.

The Coldstreams were using heavy weapons against attackers' positions, according to a spokesman at British military headquarters.

The spokesman said that earlier reports of an explosion beneath an army train had been found to be "incorrect".

KASHMIR ISSUE

Security Council Out To Expedite It

PARIS, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The Security Council will meet next Thursday to resume consideration of the Kashmir problem.

The meeting will be largely formal and devoted entirely to hearing a statement from Dr. Frank Graham, United Nations Representative for Kashmir who will present the report on his latest attempt to obtain the demilitarisation of the disputed area.

The Council will then adjourn to consider the report and Dr. Graham's statement until Jan. twenty-eight, when the debate will be resumed in earnest.

The Indian and Pakistan representatives will then be given opportunity to make additional statements explaining their position. It is thought possible that Mr. Girja Shankar Bajpai may present the Indian case, while Pakistan's case will be presented by Mr. Mohammed Zafrullah Khan

By the end of January, informed sources said, it was hoped to have a draft resolution ready which would serve as a basis for debate in the Security Council.

In Security Council circles, it

(Continue on Page 15.)

Congress Tide Of Triumph

PT. NEHRU AT KANDLA

An important step towards improving India's transport economy was taken on January 10, when the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru laid the foundation stone of the Kandla Port in the Gulf of Kutch.
Photo shows Shri Jawaharlal Nehru studying the floral design on the foundation stone of the Port after laying it in position.

Congress Secretary & C.R.'s Son Elected

MADRAS ELECTION RESULTS

MADRAS, Jan. 12 (PTI).

MR. V. SRINIVASA MALLAYYA, General Secretary of Congress was today declared elected to the House of the People from the South Canara (North) Parliamentary constituency.

Another notable victory for the Congress was the return of Mr. C. R. Narasimhan, son of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to the House of the People from the Krishnagiri Constituency in Salem District.

Other Congress successes include the return of Mr C. Muthiah Pillay from Shirkali (Tanjore District), Mr. V. Krishnaswami Padayachi from Bhavnagiri (South Arcot). From the Vellore North Arcot Constituency, both the Reserved and General seats have been captured by Congress candidates.

House Of The People

Constituency: Krishnagiri (House of the People): Electorate 3,55,317; Votes polled 1,47,245; Mr. C. R. Narasimhan (Congress) 61,672; Mr. Doraiswami Gownder (Independent) 55,478; Mr. C. Shamannak (Independent) 15,921; Mr. M. G. Natesa Chettiar (Independent) 14,174.

Constituency — South Canara (North) House of the People; Electorate—3,44,150, Polled— 2,20,761, Mr. Srinivasa Malayya (Congress) 98,122, Mr. K. B. Jinaraja Kedge (KMP) 86,268, Mr. B. G. Bhandari (Socialist) 36,371; The last candidate forfeited his deposit.

Constituency — Vellore (North Arcot district) Assembly. Electorate 1,54,200, Polled 1,39,759.

Mr. A. K. Masilamani Chettiar and Mr. H. M. Jagannathan, both Congress elected for the General and Reserved seats.

GENERAL SEAT: Mr. Masilamani Chettiar (Congress) 23,422, Mr. R. Radhakrishnan (Commonwealth) 22,701, Mr. Sundaram (Communist) 14,924, Mr. T. V. Abdul Wahid Sahib (Independent) 11,232, Mr. A. Auppusami Mudali (KMP) 10,446, Mr. D. Srinivasa Mudali (Hindu Mahasabha) 6,342.

RESERVED SEAT: Mr H. M. Jagannathan (Congress) 21,406, Mr. A. Devasikhamani (S.C.F.) 10,704, Mr. M. Murthi (Independent) 6,915, Mr. M. Adimoolam (Independent) 5,898, Mr. K. V. Govindasamy (K M P) 5,769, Messrs Abdul Wahib Devasikhamani, Kuppuswami Mudali, Murthi, Srinivasa Mudali, Adimoolam and Govindasami forfeited deposits.

Mr. Y. Venkatakrishna Rao and Mr. K. Bappanna Dora, both K M P elected for the general and reserved seats respectively.

Constituency: Bhadrachalam (East Godavari district)—Assembly. Electorate. 1,54,004. Votes polled: 1,20,650.

GENERAL: Mr. Y. Venkatakrishna Rao (KMP) 30,905, Mr. V. Tirupathi Raju (Congress) 18,637, Mr. P. Satyan (Krishak Lok) 9,551;

RESERVED: Mr. K. Bapanna Dora (KMP—Scheduled Tribe) 31,912, Mr. S. Bojji Dora (Congress—S.T.) 18,396, Mr. K. Rami Reddi (Krishak Lok—S.T.) 11,249. Mr Satyan lost deposit.

Mr. C Muthiah Pillai (Congress) was declared elected to the Madras Assembly from the Shirkali constituency.

Constituency: Shirkali (Tanjore District (Assembly). Electorate 77,245; Polled 50,668; Mr. C. Muthiahpillay (Congress) 18,622; Mr. K. Swamithuraianangar (Communist) 16,114; Mr C. Ramanatha Mudaliar, Mr. S. Murugavel Padaya, Mr. S. Pakkirswamy Pillay and Mr. N. Somasundaram Pillay lost their deposits.

Constituency: Tiruvadanai (Ramnad district) Assembly: Electorate 67,216. Polled 34,101. Mr. Chelladorai (Independent) 21,096. Mr. Arumuga Servai (Congress) 13,005.

Constituency: Sholingur (North Arcot District) (Assembly). Electorate: 62,099. Votes polled 33,272. Mr. Subramania Naicker (Commonweal) 12,038. Mr. V. M. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Congress) 9,177. Mr. Nammayya Naidu, Mr. Krishnaswami Naidu, Mr. Manaala Chowdhury, Mr. Amavas Yyan, Mr. Ratnavelu Naicker, Mr Tiruvengada Naicker, and Mr. Muntswami Mudaliar forfeited deposits.

Constituency: Golugonda (Vishakapatnam District) Assembly: Electorate: 1,12,984. Votes polled: 50,119. Mr. K. Ramamurthy (Krishikar Lok Party) elected 26,519

(Continued on Page 14.)

BOTH CITY NORTH HOUSE OF PEOPLE SEATS WON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE City Congress maintained its winning stride today as the results of the Bombay North Constituency for the House of People and the three Assembly constituencies were announced.

Dr. V.B. Gandhi and Mr. N.S. Kajrolkar were officially declared elected to the House of People from the North Constituency today, and *Messrs. Dr. M.U. Mascarenhas*, Indravadan Oza and S.L. Silam to the State Assembly.

Socialist leader Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party suffered defeat at the hands of the Congress candidate Dr. Gandhi by a margin of 9,387 votes.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh (Ind.), Mr. K. B. Joshi (Ind.) and Mr. N. B. Parulekar (Satyagrahi Party) forfeited their deposits.

The following table gives the details:

Total electorate 7,50,126.
Votes Polled: 7,90099.

	Votes Polled	Approximately invalidated
N. S. Kajrolkar (Con.)	1,37,950	6875
Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (S. C.)	1,23,576	2900
Dr. V. B. Gandhi (Con.)	1,49,138	11000
Asoka Mehta (Soc.)	1,39,741	5612
N. B. Parulekar (Ind.)	12,560	1025
K. B. Joshi (Ind.)	15,177	1019
S. A. Dange (Com.)	96,755	38996
G. V. Deshmukh (Ind.)	40,786	6654

The number of valid votes polled was 7,15,683. This included 366 registered by postal ballot.

The counting of votes for the Bombay Suburbs constituency for the House of People was in progress tonight and was inconclusive. The counting will be resumed tomorrow.

KAMALADEVI'S CHANCES

When counting closed for the night, Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya had secured 73,607 votes (5,000 invalidated). Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (Ind.) had secured 16,794 votes, Mr. Vijay Desai (Ind.) 7,500 votes and Mr. Gokaldas Mody (Ind.), 2,983. The counting of votes for Mrs. Jaishri Baiji, the Congress candidate and Mr. C. F. Walton will be taken in hand tomorrow. Since the exact number of votes polled in the suburbs was not available because of the receipt of ballot boxes for one constituency only today, it was not possible to ascertain the chances of Mrs. Kamaladevi's success. It is estimated, however, that, about 1,80,000 votes have been cast in the constituency.

With the decisive return of the Congress candidates in the three constituencies in which re-poll was held yesterday, the Congress has annexed 23 of the 27 seats it contested. The remaining four seats are shared by the Socialists (three) and the Scheduled Castes Federation (one).

IN AND OUT

The sitting members of the present Assembly who have been returned from Bombay are Messrs. Shantilal Shah, Mr. D. N Wandrekar, and Mr. S. L. Silam.

The sitting members of the Opposition who will not be seen in the next Assembly are Messrs. S. A. Dange, Peter Alvares, Purushottam Trikamdas and R. A. Khedgikar.

The following are the results of the elections for the Assembly:

Constituency: Mazagaon-Ghoraptdeo
Electorate: 52,703.
Votes polled: 25,527.
Mafaldo Ubaldo Mascarenhas (Congress) 12,891. Returned.
Placid Raymond D'Mello (Socialist) 8,932.
Ghanashyam Hari Kale (P.W P.) 2,734.
Shivmurti Balkrishna Sharma (R.R.P.) 967. Invalid 3.

Constituency: Tankpakhadi-Byculla-Kalachoki:
Mr. S. L. Silam (Congress) 14,714. Elected.
Mr. G. S. Mahajani (Soc.) 8,217.
R. M. Khandray (Ind.) 567.
Baburao Jagtap (J.F.) 6,968.

Constituency: Kurla-Bandra (East):
Indravadan Oza (Cong.) 12,460 Elected.
S. T. Bhalekar (Ind.) 1,184.
L. N. Gaikwad (Ind.) 266.
G. N. Koparkar (RRP) 885.
R. B. Nalawade (Ind.) 2,023.
Raja Kulkarni (Soc.) 11,145.

Bombay Has Fine Record

Out of the 52 results declared for the 315-member Bombay State Assembly, Congress has claimed 44 seats.

The remaining eight are distributed as follows:

Socialist	**3**
Peasants & Workers Party	**3**
Scheduled Castes Federation	**1**
Independent	**1**

The Congress has also won all the five seats for the House of the People, the results of which have been announced so far.

Gadgil, M.P. Patil Elected

CONGRESS CANDIDATES CONTINUE TO SCORE

BOMBAY, Jan. 12 (PTI).

MR N. V. GADGIL, MINISTER FOR WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS BEEN DECLARED ELECTED TO THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE FROM POONA CENTRAL CONSTITUENCY BY A MAJORITY OF 63,000 VOTES OVER HIS NEAREST RIVAL.

M.P. PATIL ELECTED

BOMBAY, Saturday: Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture Govt. of Bombay who contested a seat to the Bombay Assembly from Hukeri, a Karnatak constituency was elected with a good majority.

Other Congress successes include Mr. Vrajlal Keshawlal Mehta from Ahmedabad city, Mr. Jaswantlal S. Shah from Baroda district, Mr. Maganbhai R. Patel from Viramgam, Mrs Maltibai Shirole from Poona city. Northwest, Mr. Sitaram N. Surve from Ratnagiri; and Mr. Mafatlal Patel from Sidhpur (Mehsana District).

The K. M. P. scored one success with the election of Mr. B. D. Baralay from Kolhapur.

Details Of Voting

Poona city, Parliamentary seat:
Electorate: 3,90,104 votes polled: 1,94,198.
N. V. Gadgil (Congress) 1,02,692
K. M. Jedhe (Peasants and Workers Party) 42,200.
S. M. Joshi (Socialist) 32,333.
K. M. Mahajan (Hindu Maha sabha) 1,792.
Invalid 1,792.

Constituency: Padra (Baroda District) (Assembly):
Electorate: 55,391.
Votes polled: 35,283
Jaswantlal S. Shah (Congress) 14,071.
Jadav Somsingh Bahadursing (Ind.) 9,321.
Narsibhai Ashbhai Patel (Khedut Sangh) 4,214.
Manibhai Kilabhai Gohel (Kisan Sabha) 3,977.
Chaturbhai Bhikabhai Patel (Ind.) 1,937.
Fatesingh G. Rana (Socialist) 1,048.
Anantrao Keshavrao Joshi (Ind) 707.
Invalid votes 8.

The last five candidates lost deposit.

Constituency: Viramgam (Ahmedabad Dist.) (Assembly):
Electorate: 54,331.
Votes polled: 27,770.
Maganbhai R. Patel (Congress) 13,842.
Parmanand Hiralal (R.R.P.) 7,629.
Shivlal B. Patel (Khedut Sangh-lok Paksh) 3,772.
L. Lachand Maganlal (Ind.) 2,527.
Last two candidates lost their deposits.

Constituency: Poona city northwest (Assembly):
Electorate: 65,034.
Votes polled: 29,615.
Mrs. Maltibai Shirole (Congress) 14,011.
Laxman L. Pitaloiloo (Socialist) 7,910.
L. Shirole (P.W.P.) 4,539.
P. R. Nagarkar (Ind.) 2,170.
N. L. Kate (Kamgar Kisan) 525.
N. B. Chavan (Ind.) 342.

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ELECTION FRONT: LATEST TALLY

The Party position in four States from where results have began to pour in, is as follows at midnight January 12-13.

Bombay

Congress 47, Socialists 3, Peasants and Workers Party 3, Scheduled Castes Federation 1 and Independents 1. Total 55.

Madhya Pradesh

Congress 86, K.M.P.P. 3, Socialists 1, R.R.P. 1, W. and P. Party 1 and Independents 12. Total 104.

Madras

Congress 49, Communists 19, K. M. P. 11, Krishikar Lok 7, Scheduled Castes Federation 1, Independents 18, State Parties 17. Total 123.

Hyderabad

Congress 46, Peoples Democratic Front 25, Socialists 6, Peasants and Workers 7, Scheduled Castes Federation 3, and Independents 7. Total 94.

VISHINSKY SPRINGS SURPRISE

New Move On Atomic Front

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPA).

RUSSIA changed its United Nations atomic position today by formally proposing a ban on the atomic bomb to go into effect, only when a complete control system is fully in operation.

The Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vishinsky also told the United Nations that Russia has now dropped its objections to continuing inspection, so long as the inspection machinery did not interfere in the internal affairs of states.

The change in Soviet policy which appeared far reaching at first glance was announced by M. Vishinsky at a meeting of the General Assembly's main Political Committee.

The American delegate Mr. Ernest Gross promptly told the Committee that the United States certainly would not "sit up all night laughing" at the new proposal. Mr. Gross said the United States would give the porposal a careful study to see if it constituted an advance and, if it did, would welcome it."

M. Vishinsky made his new proposal at the end of his two-hour speech wherein he proposed that "all—I stress all—foreign troops be withdrawn from Korea. The American press has indicated that North Korean territories of interest to the Americans is rich in tungsten resources. Is that what American monopolists are interested in, because they are short of it? I understand Mr John Foster Dulles is one of the main shareholders of a firm interested in tungsten. This is a mere report. I don't vouch for its correctness.

Mr. Tungsten, if you take the liberty of using that phrase, is interposing peace in Korea... and, of course oil is causing certain aggravation of the international situation in other parts of the world."

He added it was unfair to speak of building of North Korean military airfields by the North Koreans. He said "while military action has not ceased, while the United States bombing raids are continuing, these fields are a major means of defense against these raids."

M. Vishinsky proposed June 1, 1952, as the time limit for drafting of treaties embodying his new formula for banning the atomic bomb, at the same time as the continuing control system is declared fully operative.

Korean Parleys Deadlock

TOKYO, Jan. 12 (UPA): The United Nations Command declared on Saturday that the Communists are prepared to break off Korean truce talks rather than give up their right to build military bases during an armistice.

And in Pan Mun Jom, Rear Admiral R. E. Libby after another fruitless four and-one-hour session, said he was finally convinced that the Reds are "determined not to accept" the principle of voluntary repatriation of war prisoners.

The solid disagreement on both points brought negotiations to a virtual dead end, as both sides prepared to go over the same ground again on Sunday.

Allied fighter bombers won a spectacular race with three Communist locomotives on Saturday knocking them out before they could reach a tunnel shelter and begging another locomotive and 57 rail cars in devastating attacks on the Red rail system.

F-86 Sabrejet pilots sighted nearly 200 MIGs over Northwest Korea but in three brief clashes claimed none destroyed or damaged. Allied losses, if any, were not announced.

On the snow blanketed Korean battlefront, Whitehooded Allied infantrymen raided Communist positions on the western and central fronts. In a stab west of Chorwon, Unted Nations infantrymen met stonewall resistance from an undetermined number of Chinese who pinned the Allies down with a withering stream of rifle and automatic weapons fire.

Indo-Egyptian Agreement

PLAN FOR AUTOMATIC RENEWAL

CAIRO, Jan. 12 (PTI): The Egyptian Government desires "automatic renewal" of the Indo Egyptian commercial agreement due to expire in March, it was officially learned here today

In accordance with this desire Egypt is expected to propose an amendment to the existing trade pact in respect of article five. The amendment will stipulate that the agreement is "renewable by tacit consent "unless either party expresses a desire to terminate or modify it two months prior to its expiry.

The latest available statistics of Indo-Egyptian trade last year cover the period from March 1 to November 30, during which Egyptian exports to India, mainly cotton, totalled in value 21,000,000 Egyptian pounds against imports into Egypt from India, mainly jute, tea, coal and tobacco amounting to 4,500,000 Egyptian pounds.

KAJROLKAR THANKS VOTERS

Thanking the voters for his election victory, Mr. Kajrolkar says:

"Many friends have offered me congratulations, and I am still receiving kind messages on my election to the House of the People from Bombay North. I owe this Victory to the Congress, the Congress President Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the direction of affairs in Greater Bombay by Shri S. K. Patil. Those who have been saying that Congress has not done much for the Harijans and other Backward Classes will now know how untrue that statement is. I can only promise, at this stage that I will never forget the confidence reposed by all communities in me and will only ask my co. Harijans to deserve the confidence of the caste Hindus.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON MARCH
NEW YORK, Jan. 12.

Previous closing	42.60
Today's opening	42.60
Difference	Nil
Today's closing	42.57
Difference	—3

EGAN'S DOUBLE AT CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12 (PTI).

Following are the results of today's races:—

The Galstaun Cup—1-1/4 miles

Jacquemont 7-8, Peacock 1. Kinderson 9-4, Bougoure 2. Olney 7-4, Egan 3. Not run: Kirkwick Won by 2-1/2 l, 3 l Time: 2-8 4/5. Tote: Rs. 12 (Win). Forecast Tote: 791 tickets paid Rs. 18 each. Winner trained by Alford

The Iosk Plate Six Furs.

Alwencourt 8-3, Davis 1 King Tudor 9-4, Bougoure 2. Reviver 7-13, Richardson 3. Truceabelle 7-8, Egan 4. Not run. Tom O'Donnell, Nan Duskin, Roderic. Won by: Nk, 1-1/2 l, 2 l. Time: 1-14-3/5. Tote: Rs 18 (win). Rs. 7, Rs. 7 Rs. 7 (places). Winner trained by Capt. Fownes. Favourite. Reviver

The Stayers Plate 1-3/4 Miles

Hong Kong 7-4, Egan 1. Milkmaid 9-4, Warren 2. Embarkation 9-0, Remedios 3. Antecedence 9-1, Russell 4. Not run. Egyptian Belle Won by 1/2 l, 1/2 l, nk. Time: 3-9. Tote: Rs. 23 (win). Rs. 11, Rs. 7 (places). Winner trained by Cap Beedham. Favourite: Milkmaid.

The Port Canning Plate—one mile.

Adjutant 8-6, Dixon 1. Aberdour 9-1, Warren 2. Royal Devon 7-6, Morsillo 3. Ma Belle 7-11, Percival 4. Not run: Bravo Won by: 3/4 l, hd, 3 l. Time:, 1-41-4/5. Tote: Rs. 23 (win). Rs. 9, Rs. 8 Rs. 10 (places), Winner trained by Archer. Favourite: Aberdour.

The Epsom Plate—seven furlongs.

Evesham 8-13, Warren 1. Admirality 8-10, H. Russell 2. Nic Nac 9-2, Egan 3 Hytona 8-11, Bougoure 4. All ran. Won by 4 l, 2 l, 3 l. Time: 1-26 4/5. Tote: Rs. 14 (win). Rs. 7, Rs 7 (places). Winner trained by Goswell. Favourite. Admirality.

The Newcastle Plate—1-1/4 Miles

Fair Act 9-2, Richardson 1 The Little Dord 9-1, Getnin 2. Sure Find 9-4, Davis 3. Kalarama 7-8, Peacock 4. All ran. Won by 1/2 l, 1-1/2 l, 8 l. Time: 2-7 3/5. Tote: Rs 48 (win). Rs. 15, Rs. 9, Rs. 6 (places). Winner trained by Capt. Beedham. Favourite. Sure Find.

The Palta Plate—One Mile

Oratory 7-11, Egan 1. Belle Amie 8-11, Bougoure 2. Halcyon Days 8-12, Davis 3. Hamley 8-2, Peacock 4. Not run: Egyptian Belle, Bold Bid. Won by 3/4 l, 2 l, nk. Time: 1-41 3/5. Tote: Rs 17 (win). Rs. 8 Rs. 6, Rs. 9 (places). Winner trained by Goswell. Favourite: Oratory.

Trible Tote paid Rs. 875-8 on each of 104 tickets.

Case Against State Prosecutor

MADRAS, Jan. 12 (PTI): The Chief Presidency Magistrate, M. A. Venkatarama Naidu today postponed to February 2, the case in which Mr S. Govind Swaminathan, State Prosecutor stands charged for "rash and negligent driving."

Mr. Govind Swaminathan was present in the court as per the summons issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

New US Aid To Britain

WASHINGTON, January 12 (UPA).

THE United States prepared to give Britain 300,000,000 dollars in new economic aid soon after British Prime Minister Winston Churchill departs for London, it was disclosed on Friday.

The money will come from the 7,400-million-dollar Foreign Aid Fund voted by Congress last year. While no economic aid is provided for Britain, President Truman can use up to ten per cent of the money as he sees fit, to help America's allies.

This will be the first economic aid given Britain since she was cut off from Marshall Plan rolls. But neither President Truman nor the British Prime Minister believes that the money is enough to meet Britain's urgent financial plight.

Any further British requests, however, will run smack into this year's American Presidential campaign. Warning signals against bigger foreign aid grants have already been given by Congressional leaders.

The Truman-Churchill agreement to exchange raw materials is expected to be announced here before Churchill returns from Canada. Experts are working on it now. Under the Plan, the United States will sell steel to Britain for dollars and the United States in return will use the dollars to buy large shipments of tin from British-controlled Malaya and aluminium from British Honduras.

Johnson Skittles Out W. Australia

BRISBANE, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Len Johnson Queensland's medium pace swing bowler skittled Western Australia in the Sheffield Shield match here today taking seven wickets for 43 runs.

Western Australia were all out for 83. Although the wicket was on the soft side before lunch this was no excuse for the Western Australia collapse and when Queensland began their innings Grout their wicketkeeper and Sanders engaged in a lively opening stand of 75.

At the close Queensland were 170 for four, Grout reaching 52 and Toovey 50 (Not out). Archer the former test opening bat again failed to find his form and was bowled by Outridge before scoring.

WILL MANKAD MAKE ENGLAND TRIP?

KANPUR, Jan. 12 (PTI).

Allrounder Vinoo Mankad, the first Indian cricketer to turn professional, has notified the Board of Control for Cricket in India that he will not be available for inclusion in the Indian team to tour England this summer, it was learned here prior to the commencement of the test match.

For some time it was known that Mankad had renewed his contract with Haslingden, a Lancashire League club, for the 1952 season as he did not get an early assurance about his place in the Indian team. Mankad wanted to be sure of his earnings in 1952 as he has now made cricket his profession and Haslingden had offered him 1,400 sterlings. He had accepted it and intends to honour it.

The Board of Control is, it is also understood, in correspondence with Haslingden on this subject and may get him released from his contract. Otherwise India will have to go to England without his leftarm spin which proved formidable in the last tour. Furthermore his usefulness as a batsman is also valuable and it will be hard to replace him.

Training Command Assured Of IAF Sports Team Honours

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12 (PTI).

The team events of the All-India Inter-Command Air Force Sports meet concluded here today. The Training Command seems assured of winning the coveted championship. They have already won six team events.

The following are the results of the team championship:

HOCKEY: Operational Command.

FOOTBALL: Operational Command.

SQUASH: Air Headquarters.

CRICKET: Training Command.

VOLLEYBALL: Training Command.

BASKET BALL: Training Command.

BOXING: Training Command.

TENNIS: Training Command.

Best Physique Contest: Training Command.

Service—S. Punjab Match On January 21

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI).

The North Zone final of the Ranji Trophy Cricket Tournament between the Services XI and the Southern Punjab will be played here at the Ferozshah Kotla ground from January 21.

The Services Sports Control Board announced the following fifteen players to represent the Services Team: Capt. H. R. Adhikari, Major R. K. Ranvirsingh, Major K. Raisingh, Major C. Mohanlal, Capt. Inderjeet, Capt. V. N. Swami, Lieut. A. K. Khanna, Lieut. C. V. Gadkari, Lieut. Atmasingh, Lieut. Iqbal Karan, Lieut. S. Prakash, Lieut. K. Malhotra, Hav. Lalubha Lac V. N. Godbole, and Sgt. J. P. Jadhav.

The Services team will arrive here on January nineteen and have net practice on 19 and 20.

Bergelin To Meet Miyagi In Final

ALL INDIA HARD COURT TENNIS

MADRAS, Jan. 12 (PTI): Lennart Bergelin of Sweden and Miyagi of Japan will contest the men's singles final of the All-India Hard Court Tennis Championships here tomorrow.

In the semi-finals decided today Bergelin disposed off Nakano in straight sets 6-2 7-5 and 6-1 while Miyagi got a walkover Krishnan who was indisposed. The Bergelin-Nakano match was not a hard struggle except for the second set which Nakano extended to 12 games.

M. V. Bobjee and Y. R. Savoor won the men's doubles title beating R. Krishnan and T. K. Ramanatham 6-4 6-2 and 7-5.

In the mixed doubles final Miss Woodbridge and Miyagi defeated Miss L. Merchant and Vishnu Mohan 6-4 and 6-1.

In ladies singles semi-finals Miss Woodbridge beat Mrs. Yankovitch 6-3 6-4 while Mrs. Hawley beat Miss Krishnama 6-2 6-3.

Madras Results

(Continued from Page 13.)

Mr. R. Latcha Patrudu (Congress) 23,600.

Constituency: Madugole (Vishakapatnam District) Assembly: Electorate 79,332. Votes polled 33,061. Mr. B. Gangiah Naidu (Krishikar Lok Party) elected, 10,525. Mr. Satyanarayana (Congress) 7,304. Mr. P. China Appa Rao, Mr. K. Narasinga Rao, Mr. C. H. Venkatasomayajulu, Mr. Y. Narasinga Rao, Mr. M. Parvatheesam, forfeited deposits.

Constituency: Chirala (Guntur) (Assembly). Electorate: 73,719. Votes polled: 51,810. Mr. Pragada Kotiah (KMPP) elected 16,521. All the other candidates: Mr. U. Upendra Gupta, Mr. D. Raghaviah, Mr. N. Joseph, Mr. S. Benjamin, Mr. S. Ramasubba Rao, Mr. S. A. Basid, Mr. B. Koti Reddi, all lost deposits.

Constituency: Tirukoyilur (South Arcot) Assembly, double member. Mr. T. D. Muthukumaraswami Naidu and Mr. A. Muthuswamy, both toilers party, elected for the general and reserved seats respectively.

Constituency: Razole double member (East Godavari District) (Assembly): Mr. A. Venkataramaraju and Mr. G. Nageswara Rao, both Communists.

Constituency: Bhuvanagiri (South Arcot) (Assembly). Electorate: 61,462. Polled: 34,778. Mr. V. Krishnaswami Padayachi elected, (Congress) 13,709. Mr. Tiruvenkata Nayanar (toilers party) 11,768. Mr. P. Sethuvarayar, Mr. Paramananda Rayar, Mr. Sundaramurthi, Mr. Zainul Abudin, lost their deposits.

MADRAS MINISTER RETURNED

MADRAS, Jan. 12 (PTI): Mr. H. Sitarama Reddi, Revenue Minister of Madras, has been declared elected to the House of the People from Kurnool Parliamentary Constituency.

Constituency: Ottapalam (Malabar District) (Assembly): Electorate: 64,090. Votes polled: 36,383 Mr. M. Narayana Kurup (KMP) elected, 12,277. Mr. C. P. Madhavan Nair (Congress) 9,518. Mr. T. Madhavan Nair (Socialist) 8,185. Mr. C. Krishnan Nair (Independent) 5,571. Mr. C. P. Narayana Menon (Independent) 832. The last two candidates lost their deposits.

Kelappan For Parliament

MADRAS, Jan. 12.

Mr. K. Kelappan (K.M.P.P.) and Mr. I. E. Acharan (Congress) were today declared elected to the House of the People for the general and reserved seats respectively of the Ponnani Parliamentary Constitutuency.

The following is the party position for the 122 seats in the 375—member state assembly.

Congress—50, Communist—16, K M P P—12, K L P—7, Independents—19, Commonwealth Party—4, Toilers Party—9, Muslim League—3, Socialist+1 and S C F—1.

The following is the party position in respect of ten seats for which results have been announced, out of 75 seats allotted to Madras in the House of the People. Congress 8, KMPP one and independents one.

NEW 'SUPREMO' FOR S.E. ASIA COMMAND

Unified Military Action Against "Reds"

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (UPI) —It was learnt here on good authority that the British Government would favour appointment of Viscount Alexander, at present Governor-General of Canada, as Commander-in-Chief of Inter-Allied Headquarters in South-East Asia, if it should become necessary to create such a command.

Sir Alexander's name was understood to have been mentioned unofficially by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim.

Field-Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunisia, whose term as Governor-General of Canada is due to expire shortly had been Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East and was regarded as the best strategist of World War II.

WASHINGTON PARLEYS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): British, French and the United States military chiefs have concluded talks here for unified military action in South-east Asia to meet any new Communist offensives there, usually reliable sources reported.

It was not known if any decisions had been reached.

The Chiefs of Staff of the three Powers discussed strategic defence plans for the vital area at a top secret meeting which continued throughout yesterday in the Pentagon Military headquarters.

France's Chief of Staff, General Alphonse Juin was believed to have advocated close co-operation in such a defence system which would have its own reserves of air, land and sea power to block any new Communist drive against Indo-China, Burma, Malaya and Thailand.

It was presumed the defence system would include Canada, Australia and New Zealand whose air force representatives attended the conference as observers.

It was believed the conference had also taken up the question of whether a clear warning should be given to the Chinese Communists to keep out of the Indo-China conflict.

The assumption was that such a warning would not be issued, unless there was sufficient military strength to back it up.

Informed sources here said that Britain and France were seeking some idea of what the United States proposed to do, if the Chinese Communists intervened in Indo-China.

U.N. Assembly Debate

(Continued from page 12)

was stated that it was the intention of the majority of council members to take some definite action on the problem in Paris and not to postpone it to a New York meeting.

These sources thought that if necessary the council would continue to sit after the end of the General Assembly.

Case Of Arab Refugees

Pakistan yesterday introduced in the United Nations special political committee on Palestine a resolution recommending the expansion of the present Three Men Palestine Conciliation Commission to seven members and empowering the Commission's refugee office to administer the property, rents and funds due to Arab refugees.

The Pakistani resolution calls for the former United Nations tion of former United Nations resolution on Palestine, with urgent consideration of the refugee problem.

Collective Security Plan

PARIS, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations General Assembly today approved a Western-backed collective security system designed to meet any future aggression in the world.

It called on United Nations members to earmark units specially trained and equipped for use by the world organisation. It also called for a panel of military experts to be set up to help with the training organisation an equipment of a "shadow army".

A Soviet proposal altered by Arab and Western amendments in the political committee for a "top level" security council meeting to consider reducing world tension whenever it deemed the time ripe for such a meeting was approved fifty-seven to nil with two abstentions.

The Cominform countries voted against the "Shadow army" measure and Argentina, India and Indonesia abstained. South Africa was absent.

Argentina and Nationalist China abstained in the vote on the Soviet motion. South Africa was again absent.

Congress Is Catching Up In Hyderabad

HYDERABAD, Jan. 12 (PTI): Out of the 94 State Assembly results announced so far, the Congress has annexed 46—two less than the combined strength of the other political parties and Independents.

The position of the other parties is as follows:

Peoples Democratic Front 25; Socialists 6; Peasants and Workers 7; Scheduled Castes Federation 3 and Independents 7.

Mr. Ramachandra Govind Paranjape is the first Peoples Democratic Front nominee to be returned to the House of the People from Hyderabad. He is a former Congressman and a lieutenant of Swami Ramanand Tirth and defeated the sitting member and Congress nominee, Mr. Sridhar Vaman Nayak, by nine thousand votes.

With four House of the People results declared so far, including two unopposed returns, the position of the various parties is Congress three and Peoples Democratic Front one. Hyderabad is to return 25 representatives to the House of the People.

CONGRESS VICTORY

The Congress today won a resounding victory at Kamareddy, where its nominee, Mr. Vithal Reddy, was returned by a majority of 27,000 votes—largest majority in the results declared so far—over his Socialist rival.

In the results so far declared, none of the Peasants and Workers nominees have lost their deposits. Independents top the list with 39 forfeiting deposits, Socialists following next with 25. Six of the Peoples Democratic Front nominees, three of the Ram Rajya Parishad and two of the Congress also lost their deposits.

DETAILS

Constituency: Nustulapur (Assembly). Electorate: 54,194. Votes polled: 25,915. Mr. S. R. Venkatreddy (PDF) 15,237. Mr. A. V. Ramna Rao (Congress) 7,266. Mr V. Rajeshwar Rao (Soc.) 3,402. The Socialist candidate forfeited his deposit.

Constituency: Lingasur (Assembly). Electorate: 53,542. Total votes polled: 24,650. Mr. Basavan Gowda (Congress) elected, 18,208. Mr Kopresh Rao Govind Rao Desai (Socialist) 4,347. Srimathi Basamma (Independent) 2,095. The last candidate forfeits the deposit.

Magnetic Disturbances

MADRAS, Jan. 12 (PTI). Ionospheric and magnetic disturbances are likely between today and nineteenth, states a message received here from the Kodaikanal observatory.

There may also be radio fadeouts during the period, the message added.

FINAL PICTURE IN TRAVANCORE

Congress Is Merely Largest Party

TRIVANDRUM, Jan. 12 (PTI): Youth will preponderate in Travancore-Cochin's first legislature under the Republican Constitution of India.

The results of the general elections in the State for its 108-member Legislative Assembly and for the twelve seats it has in the House of the People are all known now.

The Congress with 44 out of 108 seats is the largest single party in the State Assembly. The Communist-dominated united front of leftists comes next with 32 seats. The Indian Socialist Party has 12 seats, Travancore Tamilnad Congress eight, and Cochin Party, one. There are also eleven Independents, four of them owing allegiance to the U.F.L.

The State has chosen for the House of the People six Congress, four United Front of Leftists, one Travancore Tamilnad Congressman and one left-supported independent.

While left-supported former Minister Miss Anne Mascarene is the only woman the State has among the twelve members for the House of the People, among the 108 members of its own legislature is law graduate Miss K. R. Gouri. Communist detenu now on bail.

Mr. R. Sugathan, who was declared elected from the Labour-dominant Alleppey two Constituency, is a detenu.

Mr. Sreekantan Nair, who has been elected to the general seat from the Quilon-cum-Mavelikara Parliament Constituency, has already won the elections to the State Legislature from the Chavara Constituency. He is to resign one or other of the two seats won, within fourteen days of the date of publication of his election in the State Government Gazette.

Mr. R. Velayudhan, who has been elected to the reserved seat from the Quilon-cum-Navelikara Parliament Constituency is a sitting member of Parliament. He filed his nomination as all-India Scheduled Castes Federation candidate but later announced that he was a united front of leftists.

Results announced today are as follows:—

Constituency: Trivandrum, Parliament. Miss Anne Mascarene (Ind) elected, 1,16,617.

Constituency: Alleppey No. Two (Assembly): Mr. R. Sugathan (UFL) elected, 22,312.

Mr. R. Sugathan, a leading Communist labour leader, who filed his nomination as an independent is now under detention.

Messrs. N. Srikantan Nair and R. Velayudhan (both U.F.L.) were elected to the general and reserved seats respectively of the House of the People from Quilon-Mavelikara (double member) constituency.

Asia Will Be Lost

MASANI'S WARNING

BERLIN, Jan. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Mr. M. R. Masani, Indian author, tonight warned the West that they stood in danger of losing the "sleeping giant" of Asia to Communism, unless more aggressive tactics were pursued.

"If the Korean war stopped tomorrow, then we should be faced with a similar war in Indo-China," he said.

In an address to Berlin members of the League for cultural freedom, Mr. Masani said the leading countries of the West were being shuttled to and fro by force of world events dominated by "communist expansionism."

MAO'S ROLE

He urged western Europeans to view the problems of Asia and their own as one. He repeated a saying of Lenin, "the road from Moscow to Paris lies through Peking Shanghai and Calcutta."

Mr. Masani added, "some Indians believe in the fairy tale of a benevolent Chinese dictatorship. You in the West must not think so. Mao Tse Tung does not believe in any third role—between Communist and Western Imperialism—he recognises the leadership and mastery of Joseph Stalin and is following directly in his path."

Congress Continues In Dominant Position In Madhya Pradesh

Congress won ten more seats including the general seat of Mehekar constituency, in the Assembly results announced today.

With 104 results announced so far, the party position in the 232-member assembly is: Congress 82, KMPP three, Socialists, one, RRP, one, W and P Party one and Independents 12.

Among the Congress candidates elected today are sitting member of parliament Mr. M. S. Kannamwar, President, Nagpur Pradesh Congress Committee and Mr. Kashi Prasad Pande, oldest legislator of the state with a continuous record of twenty-eight years. two more women Congress candidates Mrs. Vidyawatibai Dewadia, former President of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, and Shrimati Shyamkumari Devi, were elected today from Nagpur and Rajim (Raipur District) respectively. There are now four women in the new assembly, all belonging to the Congress.

DETAILS

CONSTITUENCY: Nagpur III (Assembly). Electorate: 43,567; Votes polled: 28,203.

Mrs. Vidyawatibai Dewadia (Congress) elected 13,884.

CONSTITUENCY: Mul (Assembly). Total Electorate: 41,522; Votes polled: 30,929; Mr. M. S. Kannamwar (Congress) elected 18,690.

CONSTITUENCY: Rajim (Assembly) Total Electorate: 52,821; Votes polled: 25,498; Shrimati Shyam Kumari Devi (Congress) elected 14,953.

CONSTITUENCY: Sihora (Assembly) Total Electorate: 48,293; Votes polled: 21,709; Kashi Prasad Pande (Congress) elected 11,636.

CONSTITUENCY: Mehkar (Assembly). Electorate: 95,357; Votes polled: 93,532; Mr. Anandrao Marotirao Pawar (Congress) and Laxman Thakuji Gawai (W. and P Party) elected for general and reserved seats respectively.

CONSTITUENCY: Rehli (Assembly). Total Electorate: 56,169; Votes polled: 24,386; Mr. Bala Prasad (Congress) elected 14,203.

CONSTITUENCY: Deobhog (Assembly). Total Electorate: 40,456; Votes polled: 25,104; Gokaran Singh (Congress) elected 10,743.

CONSTITUENCY: Katol (Assembly). Total Electorate: 52,979; Votes polled: 35,502; Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Congress) elected 28,475.

CONSTITUENCY: Lakhandur (Assembly). Total Electorate: 98,370; Votes polled 1,17,078; Krishnarao Dagoji Thakur (Congress) and Jairam Bambhore (Congress) elected for general and reserved seats respectively.

POLLING STAFF ARRESTED

BHOPAL, Jan. 12 (PTI): Six polling officers including the presiding officer were taken into custody last night from Naigarhia in Sultangunj constituency of Bhopal for allegedly tampering with ballot boxes.

According to a wireless message received here this morning from Naigarhia, which is 80 miles east of here seals on three boxes of the station were found broken at night.

The arrests followed a complaint lodged jointly by an Independent and a Congress candidate contesting the Assembly seats from the constituency.

The chief electoral officer with an alternate team of polling officers left here this morning for Naigarhia where repolling will now be ordered.

'Red' Appeal To Socialists

HYDERABAD, Jan. 12 (PTI): Mr. Maqdoom Mohiuddin, a top-ranking Communist leader of Hyderabad, appealed to Socialists today to join with other leftist parties in the country to fight the Congress.

CONGRESS TRIUMPHS

(Continued from uage 13)

Invalid 118.

Last four candidates lost their deposits.

Constituency: Ratnagiri (Assembly):

Electorate: 50,339. Votes polled: 21,025.

Sitaram N. Surve (Congress) 10,699.

Jairam B. Shetye (Socialist) 5,583.

Baburao D. Desai (Rastriya Niwadnukmandal) 3,479.

Narayan Ari Pathare (P.W.P.) 1,335.

Last two candidates lost deposit.

Constituency: Ahmedabad City one (Assembly):

Electorate: 51,512; votes polled: 33,746.

Vrijlal Keshavlal Mehta (Congress) 15,844.

Jayantilal Pranlal Thakore (Socialist) 11,745.

Shantilal Dinanath Mehta (Ind.) 562.

Invalid votes 12.

The last two candidates lost their deposits.

Constituency: Sidhpur (Mehsana District) (Assembly):

Electorate: 52,105 votes polled 33,005.

Mafatlal Motilal Patel (Congress) 20,554.

Durgaprasad Shukla (R.R.P.) 12,451.

Constituency: Kolhapur City (Assembly):

Electorate: 60,536 votes polled: 31,250.

Baralay Balvant Dhondo (P. W. P.) 10,909.

Jadhav G. G. (Congress) 8,923.

Mrs. Urmila S. Sabnis (Socialist) 5,035.

Kinkar K. V. (Ind) 2,123.

Hakim Mhamulal Sadullakhan (Ind.) 1,259.

Sadolikar Vasant Waman (Ind.) 1,061.

Prabhavlal S. B. (Ind.) 660.

Vadgaonkar A. R. (Ind.) 590.

More Maruti Tatoba (Ind.) 409.

Padalkar Annappa Babu (Ind.) 281

Constituency: Sangola (Sholapur District) (Assembly):

Electorate: 51,671.

Votes polled: 22,947.

K. S Raut (Congress) 10,594.

S. A. Patange (P.W.P.) 8,705.

G. P. Magade (S.G.F.) 1,913.

T. N. Kavade (Ind.) 1,735.

Constituency: Hukeri (Belgaum District) (Assembly):

Electorate: 52,948.

Votes polled: 35,492.

M. P. Patil (Congress) 24,568.

Kalagounda B. Patil (KMPP) 8,990.

Sidramgou A. S. Patil (Ind.) 1,934.

The last candidate lost his deposit.

Constituency: Mandangad-Dapoli (Assembly):

Electorate: 53,056 votes polled: 21,402.

S. L. Peje (Congress) 9,764. Elected.

Mohomed Abdulla Parkar (Socialist) 4,714.

Prabhaker G. Relekar (Rashtriya Niwadnuk Mandal) 3,619.

R. L. Belose (Ind.) 2,137.

Achyut J. Agarkar (Ind.) 631.

Satyniwas G. Sule (Ind.) 534.

Invalid 3.

Constituency: Tindivaniam (South Arcot District) (Assembly):

Electorate: 1,61,593. Votes polled 1,76,113.

Mr. M. Venugopala Koundar and Mr. Jagannathan both Tamilnad Toilers Party elected.

Constituency: Ramanathapuram (House of the People):

Electorate: 3,59,891 polled 1,93,575.

Mr. Nagappa Chettiar (Congress) 1,09,96, Elected.

Constituency: Narasaraopeta (House of the People):

Electorate: 3,66,313, polled 2,16,472.

Mr. Ramiah Choudry (Ind.) Elected.

CONSTITUENCY: Ahmedabad city No. Five (Assembly).

Electorate: 49,024. Votes polled 29,459.

Shyamaprasad Vasvada (Congress) elected 17,364.

AUSTRALIAN TECHNICAL AID TO INDIA

Negotiations In Progress In New Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI).

NEGOTIATIONS are now in progress in New Delhi between the Governments of India and Australia for Australian technical aid to India under the Colombo Plan, it was learnt here today.

The Government of Australia have offered to India equipments for technical assistance equivalent to about Rs 50 lakhs. The equipments are mostly in the nature of scientifi,c and laboratory equipments required in connection with the development projects launched in India.

Mr. S. A. Clarke of the Scientific and Industrial Research Department of Australia, and one of the top ranking scientists of that country, is now on a visit to India in this connection. Details of the types of equipments required in the country are being worked out in consultation with the Government of India. Mr. Clarke has already visited some of the universities in India and also the National Physical Laboratory in Delhi. He will shortly visit the Sindri Fertiliser Factory, the Indian Statistical Institute and the Institute of Nuclear Physics at Calcutta. The offer of Rs. 50 lakhs worth of equipments by Australia is in addition to her contribution of about Rs. 4,48,000 made last year for the economic development of India, under the Colombo Plan. It is also over and above the 50 scholarships and fellowships that the Australian Government made available to India last year for training Indian students in Australian institutions.

Antibiotic Drugs

DR. KANE ON NEED FOR RESEARCH CENTRES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Jasper Kane, Director of Biochemical Research Laboratories of New York told pressmen today that terramycin, the new drug, had been found effective against more than fifty major human maladies. He added that the drug had revolutionised the outlook on many diseases which were baffling the medical profession.

Dr. Jasper Kane and Dr. Charles Werner, the well-known antibiotic experts who attended as delegates the 39th Session of Science Congress at Calcutta, were addressing a press conference at B.U.J., this evening.

Dr. Kane said that there was a very good prospect for research in antibiotic studies, but the chief obstacle was the lack of facilities and adequate funds.

He added that money spent in that direction would yield better results. If greater attention was paid to research, science could make rapid strides to benefit humanity.

In America, he said, there were eight drug houses, and about one hundred research centres to study on antibiotic drugs. The American Government was spending about 10 to 12 million dollars on the subject of researches on antibiotic drugs.

Dr. Charles A. Warner told pressmen that there was a lot of mistaken information on the treatment of cancer. Cancers were curable, if they were attended to in the earlier stages. It could be cured by operation or Radium or Deep X-Ray.

Terravamycin was very effective in certain virus diseases. It was specially effective on Trachoma, and he disclosed that the Japanese Government had taken steps officially to stamp out trachoma with the help of this drug. In India also the Government could follow its example by popularising this effective drug, he added.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI):—The Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, will open the auditorium and the cafeteria of the National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi on January 14.

No Place For Frenchmen

TUNISIAN STAND

PARIS, Jan. 11 (PTI-Reuter): Tunisia had told France that she cannot agree to French settlers sharing in the future Government of the protectorate, it was disclosed here today.

The latest Tunisian note in the long exchange with the French said: "French interests in Tunisia, however legitimate, cannot be transformed into political rights, such as participating in the Tunisian executive and representative bodies."

Such participation would appear to be against international law and the principles of the French Constitution," the note said.

FRENCH VIEW

Last December, French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman rejected Tunisian proposals for reforms which would have excluded Frenchmen from the Tunisian Cabinet and Grand Council. The Grand Council is an elected Assembly composed of half French and half Tunisian delegates.

Instead, M. Schuman proposed a joint commission to inquire into what reforms could be carried out.

The Government of the French North African protectorate of Tunisia is carried on under the direction of the Special Tunisian Department of the French Foreign Office under the control of the French Resident General and a Ministry of eleven heads of departments—five French directors and six Tunisian Ministers.

Revolution In Engineering

JAMSHEDPUR, Jan. 12 (PTI): Sir Jehangir Ghandy, Director-in-Charge of Tatas, said here today that what was needed for India at the present moment was a revolution in engineering and technological education similar to the one that had occurred in the United States.

Sir Jehangir, was speaking at the conclusion of the "Perin Memorial lecture" series delivered by Dr. John C. Warner, president of the Carnegie Institute of Technology, U.S.A. He said that India was now a free country and as in America the Indian way of life was democratic. But relativelv speaking, they in India were poor though not without rich potentialities. If peace and prosperity were indivisible, they should achieve a balanced development of their industrial and agricultural resources. That, however, was an impossibility unless they had a sufficient number of the right type of scientists and engineers. Right type because the present scheme of technological education was completely out of tune with the needs of the society. "Our universities and institutions are short of qualified teachers, equipment and finance. The teaching is too academic and unrealistic with the consequence that the products of such education are generally ill-suited to the practical requirements of life," he added.

OSLO (By Mail): Norwegian Cabinet Ministers who have served 3 to 6 years are to get a retirement pension at 65 of £475 a year

Those who have served more than 6 years will receive £600 a year. Serving Ministers will be required to contribute £65 a year to the pension fund

In U.N. Prayer Room

Rev. Jerome D'Souza, Indian delegate to the Sixth session of U. N. General Assembly in Paris goes to the prayer room for 15 minutes of prayer twice every day.

Thailand To Restrict Rice Export

BANGKOK, January 12 (PTI-Reuter): Thailand has decided to keep 300,000 tons of rice in reserve this year "because of a chance that a war or a Communist invasion would endanger the next crop," it was stated here today.

This decision was disclosed by delegates attending important rice talks here between Thai Government officials and representatives of British territories in South East Asia

The Thai Government has announced that it will restrict her rice exports this year to 8,000 tons.

But requests from the neigh bouring rice importing countries far exceed this.

Luand Vichit Vatakaran, Thailand's Minister of Commerce told the conference that he had made clear to representatives of other purchasing countries that their share of rice allocation depended on how much was given to Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaya which were Thailand's first and foremost obligation.

British territories were the largest customers and restrictions with other countries had to wait until the British allocation has been fixed, Vichit added.

He said that this policy applied to Japan too even though Thailand had a barter trade agreement with that country.

Boyd-orr Urges To Fight Hunger

KARACHI, Jan. 12 (PTI): Lord Boyd-Orr, former Director-General of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation, declared here yesterday that the atom bomb could not check the advance of communism in the world.

Lord Boyd-Orr, who is on a three-month visit to Pakistan, to advise the Government on agricultural development, told a meeting of the Pakistan Merchants Association here that democratic nations of the world should not rely too much on the possession of the atom bomb.

"The only effective measure against Communists is the elimination of hunger and poverty in the backward countries of the world," he said.

"The only way to stop communism is to present a better standard of living to the ill-fed, poorly-clothed and ill-sheltered masses of the world"

Dr. Syed Jaffar Husain

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. Syed Jaffar Hussain M.A. D.Lit. (London) professor of Arabic and Persian, Lucknow Christian College, Lucknow left Bombay for Iraq by S.S. 'Darsea' today for the tour of Middle East countries.

INDIA'S PRESTIGE HIGH IN WORLD, SAYS NEHRU

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (P.T.I.)

MR. Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President appealed to the people to root out communalism from Indian political life if they wanted to maintain their newly acquired freedom.

Mr. Nehru returned last evening after laying the foundation stone of a new port at Kandla yesterday. On his way to Delhi he addressed two meetings, one at Jaipur and another at Ajmer

The Congress President who was addressing a meeting in Old Delhi said that the greatest obstacle to India's progress today was the virus of communalism and until and unless it was eradicated from all walks of life, the prospects of India's future was bound to be gloomy.

Mr. Nehru adviced the people to put their heart and soul in the work of reconstruction of India and help regain her pristine glory. He quoted Ashoka and other great rulers to show what India stood for.

APPEAL TO VOTERS

He appealed to voters to support the Congress in the forthcoming elections and said that Congress was the only organisation in the country which could lead the country to progress. Most of the other parties, he said, were mushroom growths and came into existence for election purposes without any ideals and without any sacrifice to their credit. He asked them, therefore, to exercise their sacred right of franchise after due deliberations. He also reminded the people of the necessity of a stable Government in India when the world is passing through a crisis.

The Congress President also said that there was nothing to be ashamed of regarding the achievements of the Congress after it took up the reins of the Government five years ago. On the other hand, it could recall with pride that it had taken the country to progress and today its prestige is high among the nations of the world.

Mr. Nehru addressed another election meeting in the Delhi University area.

CENT PER CENT POLLING

BROACH, Jan. 12 (PTI): Four villages in the Amod Vagra constituency, Bombay State, recorded 100 per cent poll yesterday, according to reports received here.

The villages are Ikar, Kantharia, Kadodara and Buva.

In Ikar, voting was at the rate of 150 per hour between 8 a.m. and 12 noon.

Blind Voter And The Camel

PATIALA, Jan. 12 (PTI): Mr. Shiv Kumar, the presiding officer at one of polling stations in Bhadson had a lot of trouble persuading a blind old woman to cast her vote. She said that she wanted to vote for camel but before doing so, she wanted to pet it.

Mr. Shiv Kumar obligingly lifted the box and allowed her to feel it. But she became angry and shouted "where is the camel?"

She voted only after she was told that the camel had gone to graze in the village.

Elephants' Pranks

SHILLONG, Jan. 12 (UPI): Elephants have caused shifting of a polling station in Assam, says a report received here from Darrang.

It has been proposed to change the polling station from Khambari in Paneri constituency to Badagon school due to elephant menace in Khombarai area.

An Assam Government press note issued in this connection says approval of the Election Commission for the proposed change of the polling centre has been sought.

Sitting M.L.A. Arrested

AMBALA, Jan. 12 (PTI): Mr. Dev. Raj Sethi sitting M.L.A. was arrested yesterday under section 131 of representation of Peoples Act on a charge of disorderly behaviour at a polling station in Kalanour, a town near Rohtak. He was later released on a bail of Rs. 1,000.

RULES TO GOVERN ADJOURNED POLL

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI): The Government of India have made a few amendments to the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) rules, 1951.

The amended rules lay down a special procedure for the recommencement of an adjourned poll at any polling station.

Also, in the case of persons who are employed at polling stations and who are entitled to vote by postal ballot, provision has been made to have the ballot papers attested by any officer not below the rank of Deputy Secretary to Government.

34 CONGRESSMEN EXPELLED IN U.P.

LUCKNOW, Jan. 12 (PTI): Thirtyfour more Congressmen who are contesting elections against the official Congress candidates have been expelled for 6 years from the primary membership of the Congress, bringing the total number of those expelled for six years to 291.

The Pradesh Congress Committee had announced withdrawal of expulsion orders of 16 Congress who were earlier contesting as independents but later withdrew in favour of Congress candidates.

VOTE FOR NEHRU OR THE PRESIDING OFFICER

REWA, Jan. 12 (PTI): A 60-year-old blind woman who came to cast her vote at a polling booth in Rewa district, told the presiding officer she had come to vote for "Nehru". When informed that the Prime Minister was not contesting election from the constituency, she replied: "Then let me cast my vote in your (presiding officer's) favour."

R. Day Concession For Newspapers

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI):—The Government of India have decided to permit newspapers to publish 12 extra pages during the week commencing January 21, in connection with the Republic Day, says a Ministry of Commerce and Industry press note.

These extra pages may, if so desired, be spread over the issues published during that week, the press note adds.

SOVIET PROTEST TO WASHINGTON

PARIS, Jan. 12 (UPI-AFP): The Soviet Government yesterday sent another note of protest to the Government of Washington against American "Mutual Security Act" of October 10, 1951 the Soviet Tass agency announced in a news dispatch last night.

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ANOTHER AWARD FOR GALLANTRY

Delhi Announces Details

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI):—Details of the institution of another gallantry award, the Ashoka Chakra, have now been finalised and approved by the President, according to a Gazette notification published this morning.

The Ashoka Chakra will be in three grades, namely Class 1, Class 2, and Class 3.

The Chakra will be awarded for acts or series of acts of gallantry, other than in the face of the enemy, on land, at sea or in the air. The Chakra of Class I will be awarded for most conspicuous bravery or some daring or pre-eminent valour or self-sacrifice.

The second class will go for most conspicuous gallantry and that of the third class for gallantry.

DISSOLVE PRESS ADVISORY BODY

Pak Editors' Call

KARACHI, Jan. 12 (PTI): The Council of Pakistan editors last night called on the Government to dissolve the Press Advisory Committees which it described as "unrepresentative and instrumental in encouraging repressive press laws".

The meeting was attended by eleven editors, including representatives of the Dawn, the Civil and Military Gazette and the Evening Star.

The resolution said: "this meeting of the Council of Pakistan editors calls upon the Government of Pakistan, provincial and state Governments to dissolve the existing Press Advisory Committees, which, apart from having an unrepresentative character, are instruments that encourage, and facilitate the use of restrictive and repressive laws against newspapers and makes editors a party to punishment of other editors.

NEW ANTI-MALARIAL DRUG DISCOVERED

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (UPA): The discovery of an anti-malarial drug in the roof of a common American flower was disclosed on Thursday.

The flower is the Hydrangea species, whose bloom comes in white, pink or blue colour and is ordinarily used for outdoor decorative purposes.

The drug obtained from the flower may prove to be much more effective than quinine in the treatment of malaria.

The discovery was announced by scientists of Lederle Laboratories of Pearl River, New York. Clinical trials with the drug and preliminary reports indicate it will have an important use in the treatment of malaria, particularly those cases which are resistant to the present accepted forms of treatment.

Regimental Week Ends

NEW DELHI, Jan. 12 (PTI): To mark the end of their regimental week, the Army Hq. Signals Regiment held its annual commanding officers banner parade yesterday, near Rashtrapati Bhawan.

Brig C H I Akehurst, Director of Signals and Signal Officer-in-Chief took the salute at the march-past.

The march-past was followed by a physical training display in which gymnastic events figured prominently.

ISRAELI CONSULATE PICKETTED

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (UPA): The Israeli Consulate in Manhattan was picketted for more than two hours on Friday in protest against Israel's decision to negotiate with the West German Government on reparations.

Seven pickets of Zionists—Revisionists of America—were stationed in front of the consulate. The picketting was orderly and no crowd gathered.

HEAVIEST PASSENGERS BY AIR

Five of the heaviest passengers ever carried in one airliner walked off a B.O.A.C. plane at London airport last week. They were five elephants bought for a circus, which had been flown 7,000 miles to London from Bangkok, Siam.

NEPAL BLOCKS RED INFILTRATION

Arrangements On Border Are Adequate, Says Koirala

BANARAS, January 12 (PTI).

MR. M. P. KOIRALA, Nepalese Prime Minister, said here yesterday that adequate arrangements had been made on the Nepali-Tibet border to check Communist infiltration into Nepal.

"It is no use denying that Communist ideology is getting popular in a section of the Nepalese youth," he added. Mr. Koirala said that his talks with the Government of India for technical and financial aid for Nepal, were of an exploratory nature. The talks had not yet reached the final stage.

People's agitation, Mr. Koirala said, was going on in about 25 smaller states in western Nepal for merger with the democratic Government of Nepal. These states, spread over a few hundred square miles, enjoyed freedom in collection of revenue administration of law and some other facilities as the result of the old treaty with His Majesty the King. The agitation was specially gained ground in Phalawan and Sallyan states in Nepal adjacent to Gonda district of Uttar Pradesh. "We will have to find out some solution to the problem," he added.

Mr. Koirala said that tension existed between Zamindars an kisans in Tarai area spread over 300 square miles. A Commission was making an on-the-spot enquiry to solve the problem.

HELP FROM ANDHRA: SITARAM'S APPEAL

VIJAYAWADA, Jan. 12 (PTI): Swami Sitaram, the Andhra leader, has appealed to the advocates of linquistic redistribution of the Indian Union to unite for the achievement of their goal and also to aid in the early formation of the Andhra state.

"The Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee was formed in 1917 with jurisdiction over undisputed areas and since then—a period of 35 years—almost tries the period of 12 years required for perfecting title under the law of adverse possession has elapsed", he said, he therefore thought that it was not necessary to obtain the consent of claimants to any portion of the Andhra state. He said there was compulsion in some form or other, express or implied, in every sphere of human activity, except in the conception of Sarvodaya Samaj and hence Governmental compulsion might be restored to, if need be, for the establishment of Andhra state.

BERLIN (By Mail): A music festival will be held in East Berlin from March 23 to 26 to honour German composer Ludwig van Beethoven, who died 125 years ago.

Ramakrishna's Bust Unveiled

NEW YORK FUNCTION

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Before a gathering that included representatives of different faiths Swami Ramakrishna was unveiled at the Vivekanand Centre here yesterday.

The bust was the work of the American sculptress Miss Malvina Hoffman who also did the portrait of Swami Vivekananda which was unveiled in the centre last year. The New York centre is one of 12 Ramakrishna-Vivekananda groups spreading the Vedantic message in the United States.

Swami Nikhilananda, head of the New York centre, read a message specially sent by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian Republic for the occasion.

Small Pox Havoc In Surat

SURAT, Jan. 12 (PTI): Surat town has been declared as 'smallpox affected area" and the Municipal authorities have asked the people to take precautionary measures to prevent spread of the disease.

Dr. Pandhya, Municipal Health Officer said today that during December, there were 60 cases of smallpox, forty proving fatal while, during the first ten days of January, there have been about 40 cases with 20 proving fatal.

4 BURNT TO DEATH: TRAGEDY IN NIGHT

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 12 (UPI): A mother and her three children lost their lives as a result of burns received while asleep. The tragedy occurred in Secunderabad in Karkhana locality, last night.

It is reported that Saida Begum, wife of a demobilised Hyderabad soldier went to bed with the children keeping a chimney lamp burning. The lamp appears to have fallen and set the house on fire. While the children died on the spot the mother succumbed to her injuries in hospital.

Calcutta Stock Exchange

CALCUTTA, Jan. 12 (PTI): The market ruled steady and unchanged round all sections and only a moderate business was put through.

Following are the quotations:—

GOVT. SECURITIES: Three per cent loan 1986 80-6 S lots.

BANKS: Hind Bank 23|- CT.

COTTONS: Cawnpore Textile 10-4, Elgin Mills 15-15, New Victoria Ordy. 1-13.

COALS: Bengal 567|-, Bhalgora 6-15, Bharat Colliery 6-11, Burrakur 14|-, Central India 6-14, Dhemo Main 16-8, New Beerbhoom 19-14, odd lot Searsole 9-4, South Karanpura 16-4, Western Bengal 5-7, Talcher 2-14, West Jamurira 27-12 S O lot.

JUTES: Delta 325|-, Howrah 30-12, India 1600|-, Kelvin 307|-.

ENGINEERINGS: Indian Iron 27-1, Steel Corpn. 20-2, Steel Corpn. Pref. 105-8, Textile Machinery 6-8.

MISCELLANEOUS: Burma Corpn. 2-5, Indian Copper 2-13, Sone Valley Cement 6-5, Calcutta Electric 13-12, B. I. Corpn. Ordy. 10-10, F. and C. Osler 5-4, Indian Cable 13-11, Indian Wood Products 50|-, Jardine and Henderson 147|- SL, Martin Burn 17-12, Metal Box 21|-, Exdiv Metal Corpn. 7-3, British Burma Petrol 1-7, Star Paper 6-13, Shree Gopal Paper 16|-, Titaghur Paper 37-10, India General Navgn. 87|-, India Steamship 6-2 S lot.

SUGARS: Buland 11-3, Murree Brewery 4-10, Ryan 26|-.

TEAS: Patrakola 160|- lots, Seajuly 24-4, Tezpur 27-12.

AHMEDABAD SHARES

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan 12.

Ahmedabad stock exchange closing: Calico 335-4, Ambika 369, Arvind 885, Defd 1817, New shorrok 612-8, Atul 126-8.

Calico opened 335-8, high 336, low 335. Ambika opened 359, high 360-8, closed 360; Arvind opened 888, high 891, low 868; Defd opened 1822, high 1826, low 1815, closing 1817; New shorok opened 607, high 613, closed 612-8; Atul opened 126, high 127-8, low 125-8, closed 126-8.

Tone of market was weak.

Cotton Stocks In Bombay

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1951 to 10th January 1952	177353
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1951 to 10th January 1952	372572
Same period last year	247410
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 10th January 1952	258632
Same time last year	327345

Hong Kong Gold Exchange Closings

HONG KONG, Jan. 11 (UPA): The following were Friday's closing quotations of gold and Hong Kong dollars:

HK dol. 6.56 per U.S. dollar for cash.

HK dol. 6.595 per U. S. dollar for T T.

HK dol. 15.65 per pound sterling.

HK dol. 321 per Chinese Tael of gold.

KING'S VISIT TO S. AFRICA

Liberal Party's View

LONDON, Jan. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Britain's Liberal Party said last night it hoped King George's health visit to the South African Premier's home this spring" will not be considered by anyone in the Commonwealth as condoning the racial discrimination policy of Dr. Malan and his Government."

A resolution passed at a meeting of the Party executive said South Africa's apartheid was "condemned throughout the world by liberal opinion as being inhuman and contrary to the charter of human rights.

"It should be clear that the royal visit to South Africa is dictated solely by medical considerations."

69 Million Dollar Reserves Lost

LONDON, Jan., 12 (PTI-Reuter): Further serious loss of 69 million dollars of reserves to the United States in the week ended last Wednesday, January 9 was suffered by overseas countries.

The United States Federal Reserve Bank's weekly return shows that the United States gold stock increased by a further 75,000,000 dollars to a total of 22,772 millions.

As a slight offset, dollar balances of foreign central banks were six million higher at 529,000,000.

The gain of 69,000,000 dollars to United States reserves during the week follows gains 163,000,000 dollars in previous week ended January 2 (of which 99,000,000 resulted from special transactions with Britain), 39,000,000 in the week ended December 26, 117,000,000 in the week ended December 19 and 44,000,000 in the week ended December 12.

These are all serious figures for the countries losing the reserves.

LONDON MARKETS

TIN PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPA): The tin market was steady today with the turnover amounting to 125 tons of which 10 were for cash.

Spot and three months closed higher at 961-1/4.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 960; sellers, 962-1/2; business 960.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 960; sellers, 962-1/2; business at both prices.

SETTLEMENT—960.

In the unofficial afternoon session, the turnover amounted to 90 tons, all forward.

Closing prices were:

SPOT—buyers, 960; sellers, 962; business nil.

THREE MONTHS—buyers, 961; sellers, 962; business 961 to 960.

PEPPER PRICES

Sellers of Malabar asked 1,070/- compared to 980/- last Monday.

Singapore quoted white at 14/9 compared with 15/- mid-week and 13/9 at the end of last week. Black was unchanged all the week at 10/6.

SILVER UNCHANGED

The price of silver remained unchanged on the London market today at 77 pence per ounce for both spot and forward.

LONDON RUBBER PRICES

The following were closing rates of rubber on the London market today:

SPOT—40-3/4, 41-1/4.

Feb. 40-3/4, 41.

Mar. 40-1/2, 40-3/4.

April/June 40, 40-1/4.

July/Sept 38-3/4, 39, business both prices.

Oct./Dec. 37-1/4, 37-1/2.

CIF— Jan. 40-1/2, 41, business 40-1/2.

Feb. 40-1/4, 40-3/4, business 40-1/2.

Mar. 40, 40-1/2.

Continental Stock Markets

PARIS, January 11.

French shares scored sharp gains in forward dealings. Minings under the leadership of pennarroya were particularly firm. While foreign issues were slightly sluggish the rise in Scandinavians and the recovery of Belgians attracted much attention. Speculative interested was noted for Tanganyika huelvr. The Government crisis depressed rentes.

BRUSSELS: The bourse held firm in forward dealings but with only isolated activity Improvements were widespread and included societe generate and katanga. Spot coals recovered minings and colonials moved higher.

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News From City Markets

TATA STEELS QUIET ON SCATTERED SELLING

Gokak Mill Shares Look Up

BOMBAY, Janu. 12.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was quietly steady with limited business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Trading was mostly of a routine character and professional operators were inclined to await for fresh incentives. However there was increased demand for Gokak Mill shares.

At the opening Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1820 and advanced at Rs. 1825 under scattered buying. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market turned quiet and Defds. were placed at Rs. 1822-8. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 332, and gained one point at Rs. 333. Indian Irons were quoted at Rs. 27-2 and Bengal Steels came in business at Rs. 19-2.

Cotton Mill shares were steady. Bombay Dyeings opened at Rs. 427-8 and advanced at Rs. 430. Kohinoor Mills were placed at Rs. 330, Gokak Mill shares opened at Rs. 256 an dgained a tRs. 6-1 at Rs. 262 under increased buying.

Scindias opened at Rs. 15-7 and steadied at Rs. 15-7. Bombay Burmas opened at Rs. 518-12 and improved at Rs. 520, Associated Cements were placed at Rs. 184.

Later on there was scattered selling and Tata Steel Defds. were quoted at Rs. 1817-8 and Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 332-8. Indian Irons were done at Rs. 27 and Bombay Dyeings came in business at Rs. 428-12.

Tata Steel Defds declined at Rs. 1812-8 and closed at Rs. 1820. Ordinary shares also recovered at Rs. 332-4 after touching Rs. 330-8. Bombay Dyeings closed at Rs. 430-10. Closing tone was quiet but steady.

FORWARD SECTION

MILL SHARES			
Bombay Dyeing (7-8)	430	10	0
Kohinoor (6)	329	8	0
Century (8)	315	0	0
Swadeshi Mills (16)	277	0	0
Central India Mills (6)	229	8	0
Simplex Mills (5)	279	0	0
New Great Eastern (10)	208	0	0
Indore (4)	115	0	0
Gokak (10)	266	0	0
Swan (20)	357	8	0
Finlay Mills (15)	278	0	0
Morarji (7)	220	0	0
Edward (7)	285	0	0
Apollo Mills (As. 4)	3	2	6
I. United Ord. (0-12-6)	12	10	0
I. United Defd. (0-2)	2	0	6
Madhusudan (5)	110	0	0
Podar (9)	140	0	0
Khatau (14)	190	0	0
Standard (15)	280	0	0
B. R. Cotton	73	12	0
STEELS			
Tata Steel Ord. (18)	332	4	0
Tata Steel Defd (93-10-6)	1820	0	0
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	131	4	0
Indian Iron (1)	27	0	0
Bengal Steel Corp. (0-10)	19	1	0
CEMENT			
Associated Cement (9-8)	184	8	0
INDUSTRIES			
Burma (22½-115)	520	0	0
Belapur (14)	257	0	0
Shivrajpur (1-12)	48	4	0
Scindia Steam	15	5	0
Pre. Construction (4)	92	8	0
Tata Chemical	12	2	6
Tata Oil (1)	42	12	0
Br. India Corp. (0-12)	10	9	6
Indian Copper (0-14)	2	13	3
Wimco (11)	225	0	0
Alcock (17-8)	308	2	0
ELECTRIC SHARES			
Tata Hydro (4-8)	142	8	0
Andhra Valley (45)	1360	0	0
Tata Power (50)	1470	0	0

CASH SECTION

Elphinstone (4)	57	0	0
Phoenix (10)	140	0	0
Indian Mfg. (40)	370	0	0
Kurla (7/8)	120	0	0
Colaba (6)	100	0	0
New City (12-8)	197	8	0
Minerva (6)	122	8	0
Bradbury (100) XD	602	8	0
Bharat (2)	25	0	0
Bharucha (0-4)	4	0	0
Mysore (6)	148	12	0
Model Mills (7/8)	175	0	0
Dawn (2)	62	0	0
Laxmi (12/8)	621	4	0
Vishnu Cotton (4)	190	0	0
Western (40)	3750	0	0
Sholapur	2765	0	0
Sassoon Cotton (0-12)	23	8	0
Hindustan Mills (40)	3700	0	0
Tata Mills (2)	62	0	0
Ahmedabad Adv. (12)	157	8	0
Sassoon Silk (2)	28	8	0
New Union Mills (0-8)	23	0	0
Madhusudan B (1)	21	0	0
Shrinivas Mills (14)	190	0	0
Raja Bahadur (4)	60	0	0
Berar	280	0	0
Victoria Mills	225	0	0
ELECTRIC (CASH)			
Ahmedabad Elec (1-8)	117	2	0
Surat Electric (2-8)	128	12	0
Broach (0-5)	6	0	0
Amalgamated (0-12)	10	12	0
Bombay Suburban (3)	131	4	0
Bombay Sub. (New)	135	0	0
Nagpur Electric (1-12)	27	0	0
Poona Electric Supply	126	4	0
BANK SHARES			
Imperial Bank (40)	1790	0	0
Imperial Bank (10)	445	0	0
Central New (1-8)	69	0	0
Central New (1-8)	72	0	0
Bank of India (3)	171	8	0
Union (0-5)	7	0	0
Baroda (2-8)	123	8	0
Dena Bank (1/8)	34	4	0
United Commercial (2)	41	0	0
Jaipur Bank (1-6)	17	8	0
Hindustan Commercial	16	0	0
Mysore Bank (1)	290	0	0
Eastern Bank (0-10-9)	75	4	0
INSURANCE SHARES			
Oriental (125)	5400	0	0
Empire (10)	490	0	0
New India (2)	45	0	0
Jupiter (0-8)	7	0	0
Vulcan (0-12)	12	4	0
Indian Mercantile (2/8)	39	0	0
Universal (0-6)	3	8	
B. I. G. (1)	15	2	0
Neptune	5	12	0
Industrial and Prud.	28	8	0
New Great	19	0	0
All-India General	5	4	0
RAILWAY SHARES			
C. P. (2 4)	100	0	0
MISCELLANEOUS SHARES			
Bombay Steam (10)	246	4	0
Bombay Burma New (11)	190	0	0
Burma Petrol	1	6	6
Mackenzie (6)	62	8	0
Port Canning (1)	28	8	0
Kemp & Co. (20)	308	8	0
Zandu Pharmacy (6)	85	8	0
Indu Invest Trust (4)	73	8	0
Dharamsey Chem. (2)	58	4	0
Mukund Iron	4	6	0
Dena Trust (0-12)	12	8	0
Alembic (15)	108	4	0
Supreme Industries	92	0	0
Bombay Uganda	64	0	0
Indian Cement (1937)	30	2	0
Walchandnagar Ind. (12)	162	8	0
United Motor	30	4	0
Bombay Safe Deposit (27)	740	0	0
Gujarat Motor	11	0	0
Sardar Carbonic XD	525	0	0
Harvey Press	370	0	0
Estrella Batteries	43	0	0
National Rayon	65	0	0
Bombay Cycle	25	0	0
Jost Co.	73	8	0
Digvijay Cement	73	8	0
Jam Wire	119	0	0
Phalton (8) XD	103	0	0
Polson			
PREFERENCE SHARES			
Tata Steel 1st (6)	178	12	0
Bengal Steel	103	0	0
Indian Iron	102	0	0
Andhra Valley (7)	1163	12	0
Tata Power (7-8)	1192	8	0
Hydro-Electric (7)	116	4	0
Bombay Steamer (6)	230	0	0
Central India (7-8)	625	0	0
Swadeshi Mills	129	4	0
Vishnu Mills (5)	624	6	0
Laxmi	258	2	0
New Great Mills (5/8)	215	0	0
Podar Mills (4)	92	0	0
Bradbury Mills (7)	320	0	0
Elphinstone Mills (7)	106	4	0
Surat Electricity (3/4)	131	0	0
Pre. Construction First	102	0	0
Pre. Construction Second	94	0	0
Pre. Construction Third	5	0	0
Amalgamated (5-8)	104	12	0
Amalgamated (5)	100	0	0
Walchandnagar (7)	....		
Tata Chemical (5)	136	14	0
Jupiter	9	2	0
Supreme	92	8	0
Meyer	95	0	0
Mackenzie	80	0	0
Ahmedabad Advance	120	0	0
Mysore Mill	36	0	0
Standard	99	0	0
Madhusudan	12	0	0
Khatau	93	0	0
Morarji	85	0	0
National Rayon	77	4	0
Hurne Pipe	55	0	0
DEBENTURES			
Andhra 1952	101	4	0
Scindia	95	12	0
B. Steamer 1959 (4-8)	98	12	0
Tata Power 1951	101	0	0
Walchandhagar (6)	105	0	0
Tata Mills	105	4	0
OUTSIDE SHARES			
Burma Corporation	2	6	0
New Victoria Mills	1	12	0
New Victoria Mills (Pref)	4	0	0
Gold Mohur (20)	160	0	0
New Raiser Hind	110	0	0
Sajjan Mills	65	0	0
Osmanshahi (5-8)	101	0	0
Ajamshahi (4-15)	82	0	0
Air Services	2	8	0
Air India Tata	39	0	0
Air India International	60	0	0
Bharat Line (3)	86	0	0
Hind Motor	4	15	0
Walchand Motor	46	0	0
Indian Steam	6	4	0
Tata Locomotive	87	0	0
Killick Industries (3)	132	8	0
Ralli (Ord.)	114	4	0
Ralli (Pref.)	97	0	0

GOVERNMENT LOANS

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

2-1/2 p.c. 1954	98	9	0
2-1/2 p.c 1955	98	2	0
2-1/2 p.c. 1961	90	8	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1960	93	14	0
2-3/4 p.c. 1962	91	4	0
2 3/4 p.c. 1976	83	0	0
3 p.c. 1986 Con.	80	0	6
3 p.c. 1953-55	80	0	6
3 p c. 1957	97	14	0
3 p.c. 1958	97	12	0
3 p.c. 1959-61	95	13	0
3 p.c 1963-65	92	13	0
3 p.c. 1964	92	14	0
3 p.c. 1966-68	91	6	0
3 p.c. 1970-75	88	11	0
3½ p.c. 1954-59	100	8	0
4 p.c 1960-70	101	8	0
4½ p.c. 1955-60	103	8	0
4-1/2 p c 1958-68	105	8	0
PROVINCIAL LOANS			
3 p.c Bombay 1952	95	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1958 ..	98	8	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1960	96	12	0
2 3/4 p.c. U.P 1961	93	0	0
2 3/4 p.c Madras 1961	93	0	0
3 p.c. Bombay 1955 ..	99	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1958	98	8	0
3 p.c. Punjab 1952 ..	100	0	0
3 p.c. Madras 1952-53 ..	100	4	0
3 p.c. U.P 1952	100	0	0
3 p.c. NWF 1952	111	0	0
4 p.c. Bom. Muni	101	4	0
5 p.c. Bom Muni 1959	108	0	0
3 p.c. Bom Muni 1954	105	4	0
3 1/4 p.c. Muni 1965 ..	95	0	0
3 1/4 p.c 1977	90	0	0
4 p.c. BPT—1970	101	4	0

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

Today being the election of the members of the Board of the Bullion Exchange, the market was officially closed.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

The local produce market was quiet today under scattered selling. Business was restricted. Quotations were as under:—

GROUNDNUTS			
Khandesh quality	40	12	0
Madras Coromandal	40	4	0
Bold	39	8	0
December-January	39	8	0
February-March	39	15	0
April-May	41	1	0
LINSEED			
Ready	40	2	0
February-March	40	0	0
April-May	40	6	0
CASTORSEEDS			
Madras	41	6	0
May	203	8	0
OILS			
Groundnut	65	0	0
R. R.	21	5	0
January	21	5	0
February	21	9	0
March	21	11	0
Linseed Oil	23	6	0
Castorseed Oil	23	4	0

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

120 D. Ready Japan	5	0	0
150 D. Ready Japan	4	11	0
120 D. Ready Italy	4	15	0
150 D. Ready Italy	4	11	0
150 D. Box January	933		
150 D. Box February	943		

Paris Gold Price

PARIS, Jan. 11 (UPA): The price of gold was today quoted at 570 Francs per gram on the Paris Bourse.

American Markets

PROFITTAKING IN N. Y. COTTON MARKET

Wall Street Prices Improve Further

NEW YORK, January 11. (UPA): Cotton futures today opened fairly steady on scattered trade buying and local covering supplied through hedge selling and light commission house profit taking.

Soon after, however, the list started to sag on New Orleans and local selling which found trade demand light.

The market opened unchanged to eight points lower but closed four points higher to 14 points lower. The volume of trading continued to be light reflecting the slow demand for cotton textile. The failure of the market to hold gains made after President Truman hinted for a boost in farm price supports also adversely affected prices.

Dealers were wary over a report that the office of Price Stabilization eventually with adjust futures ceilings upwards to bring it more in line with the maximum for spot cotton.

The market was further depressed in the afternoon following the release by the New York Cotton Exchange of the December cotton consumption report. The Exchange estimated domestic cotton consumption during the four-week period from December 2 to 29 at 675,000 bales compared to 731,000 in the previous four weeks and 785,000 in the similar four-week period an year ago.

Following were the closings, with the price range:

Delivery	open.	High	Low	Close
SPOT				43.50
March	42.52	42.64	42.52	42.60
Maq	42.39	42.48	42.26	42.39
July	41.97	42.09	41.80	41.92
Oct.	39.50	39.59	39.39	39.49
Dec.	39.07	39.19	38.96	39.06
March	38.97	39.01	38.97	38.92
May				38.76
NEW ORLEANS				
SPOT				42.45
March	42.60	42.66	42.48	42.61
May	42.43	42.52	42.28	42.39
July	41.98	42.07	41.78	41.90
Oct.	39.53	39.63	39.40	39.49
Dec.	39.12	39.20	——	39.09
March				38.91
May				38.71

Record Of Actual Transactions In Shares

BOMBAY, Jan. 12.

MILLS

A. Advance 157-8
Bharat 24-8 25-4 24-12 25
B. R. Cotton 72-8 73-12
Bradbury 600 2-8
B. Dyeing 428-2 27-8 30-10 27-8 30-10
C. India 229 28-8 30 29-8
Century 314, 13 15 14-8 15
Dawn 62
Elphinstone 56 58 57
Gokak 256 64 63 66
I. U. Defd 2-0-6 2-0-9
„ Ord 12-7-6 12-10
Indore 116-4 15 16-14 15
Kohinoor 329 28-8 30 29-8
Laxmi 621-4
Morarji 220
New Great 206-8 9-8 7-8 8
Simplex 279 80-8 79
Svadeshi 273 76-8 75-8 77
Tata Mill 60 61
B. Steam 246-4
„ Pref 230
Scindia 15-5-6 15-5 15-8 15-6-6 15-7-6 15-4-6 15-6

BANKS

Baroda 123-8
Central 69-8 69
„ New 71-8 72
Imperial 1790 91-4 88-12 90
„ New 445
India 171-8
U. Commercial 41

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad 117-3
Andhra 1360 62-8 60
Amalgamated 10-12
Suburban 131-4
Surat 128-12
Hydro 142-8
„ Pref 116-4
Power 1465 70
„ Pref 1192-8
Jupiter 7
New India 45/4, 45
Vulcan 12

STEEL

B. Steel 19/2, 19/1, 19/5, 19/1
I. Iron 27/2, 27/3/6, 26/15, 27
Tata Defd. 18 29, 18/12, 26/4, 12/8, 20
Tata Ord. 331/8, 33/12, 30/8, 32/4
Tata Ist Pref. 178/12
Ind Pref. 131/4, 31, 31/8, 31/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 308/12
A. C. C. 184/4, 84/12, 84/8
Belapur 256, 57/8, 57
B. B Old 519/6, 18/12, 20
B. B. New 190
B. B. Petrol 1/6/6
B. I. C. 10/9, 10/10, 10/9/6
I. Copper 2/13/3
Rayon Ord. 65
P Const 93, 93/12, 92/4, 92/8
P Ist Pref. 103
Shivrajpur 48/8, 48/4
Tata Chem. 12/2, 12/1/6, 12/3/6 12/2, 12/2/6
Tata Oil 42, 43/8, 42/12
Walchandnagar 162/8
Wimco 225

SPECIAL

B Steel Pref. 103
Jost's Engineering 73/8
Polson Pref 88
Supreme Industries 92
Laxmi Cotton Pref. 258/2
Vishnu Pref. 624/6

N. Y. STOCKS

Led by oil shares stocks scored the second consecutive advance in the most active trading session in over a month. The rise wiped out all losses suffered in the first three sessions this week and moved the utility average to a further new high in over 20 years.

The volume totalled 1,760,000 shares. Of 1,126 issues traded, 505 advanced, 323 declined and 298 were unchanged.

Oil shares were bolstered by reports taht maojr oil companies contemplating higher dividends. Rails continued to move upward.

Curb sales totalled 490,000 shares and the turnover in bonds was $2,450,000.

NEW YORK SILVER

The price of silver was unchanged today at 88 cents per ounce on the New York market.

TIN PRICES

The price of spot tin wa. unchanged on the New York market today at 103 cents per pound.

In the forward section, February was quoted at 116.50 cents per pound bid and April at 119.50 cents per pound bid.

COPRA PRICES

Copra was today quoted at $167. 50 per short ton cif Pacific Coast.

Cocoanut oil was quoted at 11-1/4 cents asked.

CASTORSEED PRICES

Brazilian castorseeds were today quoted at US $265 per long ton fob Brazil.

NEW YORK COPPER PRICES

The following were prices of metals on the New York market today:

Scrap copper 16.00 to 16.50 cent per pound. Lead—15.75 to 16.0 cents per pound.

U.S. STEEL PRICES

The following were price ranges of U.S. Steel on the New York market today:

High 39-7/8: Low 39-5/8: Close 39-3/4

NEW YORK PEPPER PRICES

No business was done in spot black pepper here today.

The offering price for spot was raised to $1.39 per pound.

Some January arrival changed hands at $1.37.

Local resellers quoted January shipment at dol. 1.34; February shipment at dol. 1.32-1/2.

Pepper for arrival in March was quoted at $.28.

LONDON MERCURY PRICES

LONDON, Jan. 11 (UPA): The price of mercury was today quoted unchanged at 73 pounds per flash in London.

AMERICAN hostility to class struggle is due to the general belief that levelling up pays in the long run better than levelling down. American democracy works on the politics of abundance, politics of increasing wealth quickly rather than dividing it precisely and politics which smiles both on those who value abundance as a means to safeguard freedom, and those who value freedom as aid to abundance.

POLITICS OF LEVELLING UP

American Democracy Creates And Thrives On Abundance

BY DAVID M. POTTER

THE American confidence that abundance will suffice for the attainment of all the goals of social justice is evident throughout the greater part of our national history. Even before the American Revolution, squatters who had settled into illegal occupation of land on the Pennsylvania frontier justified their action by declaring that "it was against the law of God and nature that so much land should be idle while so many christians wanted it to labour on to raise bread".

They did not contend it is worth noticing, that it is wrong in general for man to want for bread. They probably had been taught to regard want as part of the order of nature! but where so much land was available, then it was wrong for men to want. In other words, the availability of an economic surplus altered the standards of social justice.

Every Man, A King

It has been altering them ever since. It enabled Dr. Townsend to win vast following for the belief that it was wrong for old people to receive less than thirty dollars every Thursday; it enabled Upton Sinclair to come within an ace of being elected governor of what is now the second State in the Union, on a platform that demanded an end of poverty in California. It was the same attitude of mind which Huey P. Long capitalised in his "share our wealth" programme and capitalised to such good effect that he became for a time Franklin Roosevelt's most dangerous adversary. In his formal argument, Long employed a simple fallacy: he computed the value of America's wealth, developed and undeveloped, liquid and non-liquid, and then proceeded to treat the total sum as if it were in the form of cash available for distribution. Granted the validity of his calculations, the phrase "every man a king" did not seem excessive. But despite this sophistry, Long was not replying upon their belief in the inexhaustible plenty of North America, and in their own unrestrained right to enjoy this plenty without brain trust or dogma.

Long, Townsend, and Sinclair have provided striking though extreme examples of the American faith in plenty, but it is perhaps more revealing to consider a programme which gained the support of a clear majority of all Americans namely, the New Deal. For Franklin Roosevelt, too, was an apostle of abundance and, accordingly, of the view that the one third who were unfortunate could be cared for without detriment to existing interests. Although hated in conservative circles as an expropriator and a fomenter of class antagonisms, Roosevelt in fact attempted to create a real balance between various class interests, such as those of labour and of management, and this balance was predicated on an idea which was the very antithesis of the class struggle the idea that no one need lose anything: debts were not scaled down, mortgages were not cancelled, imminent bankruptcies which would have paved the way for nationalisation were not permitted to occur. Even "the unscrupulous money changers," as Roosevelt called them, were not driven from the temples of finance. They were simply required to suspend operations for a brief time. Landlords collected farm benefits; industrialists under the N R A secured indulgence for monopolistic practices that had been under fire from more conservative administrations for forty years, while little businesses were protected by Thurman Arnold and T N E C. At the nadir of depression when capitalism was fearfully vulnerable and almost unresisting to attack, and when many doctrinaires would have said that the overthrow of capitalism was the prerequisite to reform, Roosevelt unhesitatingly assumed that the country could afford to go capitalism's bail and to buy reform too. One of the most irritating and most successful qualities was his habit of assuming that benefits could be granted without costs being incurred, an assumption rooted in his faith in the potentialities of the American economy.—The "Yale Review."

Technology's Tricks

Going beyond Roosevelt himself, it is interesting to consider the attitude of the American people as a whole towards the idea of class struggle. Hostility to the concept is well known. America's faith in the ideal of equality has a deep bearing, but is not our hostility to the class struggle concept also linked with our reluctance to entertain the thought that American wealth has ceased to grow, that we can no longer raise the standard of living at one point without lowering it somewhere else?

Occasionally, one encounters the statement that Americans believe in levelling up, rather than in levelling down. The truth for the assertion is more or less self evident, but the basic meaning is less so. Clearly, if one is levelling a fixed number of items as personal incomes, the very process of levelling implies the reduction of the higher ones. But in order to raise the lower without reducing the higher, to level up, it is necessary to increase the total of all the incomes that is, to introduce new factors, instead of solving the problem with the factors originally given.

And it is by this stratagem of refusing to accept the factors given, of drawing on nature's surplus and on technology's tricks, that America has often dealt with her problems of social reform.

This will in turn, explain another distinctive feature of the American record, and that is the relative lack of intellectualism in its reform or radical movements. For instance, by European standards the Populists of the late Nineteenth Century, and even more, the Progressives of the early Twentieth, would have seemed incredibly muddled, sentimental and superficial in their thinking. European radicals have kept their ideological weapons sharpened to razor edge, so that they are ever ready to follow logic through the most complex maze or split the hairs of heresy in disputes over minor points of doctrine. They do this, impart I believe, because the social problems with which they deal are relatively fixed and disciplined intelligence is the one means through which they can hope to attain a solution. But the social problems of America were not at all fixed, and their mutability has made logical solutions unnecessary.

New Factors Alter

Our practice, indeed, has been to remove the problems, to displace them rather than to solve them. For instance, in the eighteen eighties and nineties, there seemed to be three major public problems, the problem of a shrinking money supply, the problem of the control of an entire industry by a small group of monopolist, like John D Rockfeller and his associates in the oil industry, and the problem of regulation of the railroads, which enjoyed a natural monopoly of transportation. Reformers struggled with all three of these problems, and various political solutions were proposed—the adoption of a bimetallic currency to relieve the monetary stringency, the enactment of an anti-Trust law to curb the monopolists, and the adoption of an interstate commerce Act to protect the shipper vis a vis the railroad. But in each case, technological change interposed, either to relieve the stringency of the problem or even to make the problem obsolete: the discovery of new gold supplies in the Klondike and of new methods of recovering gold reversed the process of shrinkage in the money supply; the discovery of the vast new deposits of oil in Texas and elsewhere did away with the dominance of Standard Oil in the oil industry as no legislative prohibition was ever able to do; and the introduction of trucks moving over a network of national highways ended the natural monopoly of railroad transportation before Congress ceased to seek for a legislative solution. This does not mean of course, that legislative action was unnecessary, but it does mean that new factors constantly altered the legislative problems.

Shifts And Changes

There is a widespread belief in the United States that the economic policy of our government underwent a sudden change about seventeen years ago with the advent of the New Deal. According to this belief, the American Republic was a throughgoing laissez faire state during its first century and a half, a state where government scrupulously refrained from intervention in the economic sphere, and private enterprise alone shaped the country's economic progress. Then, it is supposed, an abrupt reversal of policy took place, and turning our backs upon the principles that had guided us to our earlier economic triumphs, we embraced a paternalistic programme of government regulations and control which started us on the road to the welfare state. This view is probably most widely prevalent in conservative circles, but also among people who are left of the Center, there is a widespread belief that government in the Nineteenth and early Twentieth centuries held aloof from economic problems and that this negative attitude continued until the time of Franklin Roosevelt, who followed a trail blazed by the Progressives and asserted a more constructive function for public authority. In short, left and right are in dispute as to the merit of this change, but they are inclined to agree that a complete change occurred.

Without denying that a basic change took place, we need to be aware of the strands of continuity, as well as of the shifts and new departures in our history. If we are to appreciate, the links with the past, we must recognise that 'laissez faire was not the key principle of policy in our eighteenth and nineteenth century development. But one of the key factors was certainly the constant endeavour of government to make the economic abundance of the nation accessible to the public. The tactics by which this was done changed as the form of abundance itself changed, but the basic purpose to keep our population in contact with the sources of wealth has remained steadily in the ascendant throughout our history.

In the early nineteenth century, the major form in which abundance presented itself was in the fertility of unsettled land. For a people ninety per cent of whom followed agricultural pursuits, access to abundance meant opportunity to settle the new lands.

The government responded by a series of land laws, beginning with the Ordinance of 1785 and extending far past the Homstead Act of 1862, which made land progressively easier for settlers to obtain, until at last they could acquire title to 160 acres absolutely free. Over the years, while this was happening, some eminently public spirited men like John Quincy Adams contended for a programme that would have conserved the assets of the public domain, by distributing it gradually and on a basis that would yield revenue to the treasury, but all such proposals were defeated, and quick settlement was encouraged even by legislation which permitted squatters to occupy the land before it had been opened to public entry.

Widespread access to wealth was preferred over the public capitalization of a great economic asset.

Reaching Consumer

Relatively early, it became clear that access to soil did not mean access to wealth, unless it was accompanied by access to market.

Fertile soil remained a mere potentiality, when its products could not reach the consumer. The market was the source of wealth to which access was needed, and again government responded by providing the internal improvements which would give such access.

Sometimes the federal government did this, as for instance by the construction of the Cumberland Pike. Sometimes the state governments took the initiative, as New York did with the digging of the Eric Canal; and sometimes government did not execute the project itself, but encouraged private interests to do so by offering such tangible inducements as direct financial support, use of the public credit, and use of the power of eminent domain. Even in so great a project as the building of the first transcontinental railroad, the government furnished virtually all the funds, and though the ownership was private, it was valid for Congressmen to say that the government in fact had built the railroads.

Quick Results

Later still, the wealth to which access was needed appeared increasingly in forms that could not be handled by the individual acting as a solitary operator. Iron resources, coal resources, petroleum resources, water power resources, and other physical assets promised to raise the standard of living, but the only means of access to their value was through large scale concentration of capital and labour. Again, government responded by providing the means of access; it made easy the process of concentration by sanctioning the wide use of the practice of incorporation; it assured the new corporations, through judicial interpretation of the Fourteenth Amendment, that they would enjoy the fullest legal security and even advantage; by the tariffs of the Civil War and post Civil War period, it guaranteed them control of the American market.

In return, they did what was expected of them: they converted potential wealth into actual wealth, wastefully, selfishly, and ruthlessly in many cases but quickly and results were the primary thing demanded of them.

By the third decade of the twentieth century, the form in which wealth appeared had again altered drastically. No longer did it consist in natural resources of soil or sub-soil, requiring to be kept in operation. Access to wealth was now dependent upon the continued movement of the production lines rather than upon the availability of unploughed acres. In these circumstances the working of the business cycle, manifesting itself in the Great Depression, seemed to block access to wealth as completely as the barriers of physical distance had blocked it a century earlier. In both cases, though the overt circumstances seemed wholly dissimilar, we had the same basic and comforting conviction that abundance was there, and our problem was not to create it, or to get along with it, but to find how to get at it. And in both the cases, government responded with steps to provide access. If access depended upon the creation of purchasing power, government under the New Deal was ready to create it by spending, lending, priming the pump, and enacting minimum wage laws; if it depended upon the capacity of workers to bargain collectively, government was ready to confer that capacity by law; if it depended upon securing industry against some of the hazards of competition, government offered a National Industrial Recovery Act to remove the hazards.

Writers on public questions often assume that in our early history we held a basic commitment to individualism, and that we have recently abandoned this traditional principle just for the sake of security.

But what we really were committed to was realizing on the potentialities of our unmatched assets, and raising our standard of living. Because the standard of living involves comfort and material things, a basic concern with it is commonly regarded as ignoble; yet as I have already suggested, it is only because we have attained a relatively high standard of living that we can afford to own and operate a democratic system.

But whether noble or not, our commitment to abundance was primary, and individualism was sanctioned as the very best means of fulfilling the possibilities of abundance. When it ceased to be, we modified it with a readiness alarming to people who had supposed that it was the individualism itself which was basic, and we did so because a great many people had never regarded it, at bottom as more than a means to an end. The politics of our democracy was a politics of abundance rather than a politics of individualism, a politics of increasing our wealth quickly rather than of dividing it precisely, a politics which smiled both on those who valued abundance as a means to safeguard freedom, and those who valued freedom as an aid in securing abundance.

Individualism

Yet individualism cannot be dismissed simply as a technique of economic action, even though it was, in part, exactly that, and even though we began to slur over it, when its use as a technique diminished.

No matter how closely our use of the principles of equality was related to our programme of

(Continued on Page 21)

Why U. S. Wants European Union

INVINCIBLE IDEA BESTOWS CLOAK OF IMPREGNABILITY

BY MICHAEL STRAIGHT

"HOW urgent is the Communist danger?" I asked one of the wisest men in Europe, preparing to take down his passionate reply. "The danger," he answered quietly, "is not Communism but conservatism."

It is an urgent danger in the light of Europe's new tasks. Today rearmament is vital for Europe, yet if it is accomplished at the expense of living standards it will defeat its purpose. Only a rapid expansion of production can provide defence and recovery. But conservative Europe is organized to restrict, not to expand, production.

If European producers could close one-third of the gap between European and U.S. productivity, they could raise production in Europe by dol. 100 billion a year which is 10 times the total sum now allocated for European rearmament. Instead, the rate of increase of production is slowing down, and prices are rising sharply although Europe's output of armaments is small.

We speak of capitalism in Europe and America as if we lived under the same system. In fact, the two are wholly different. In America the majority of businessmen work to increase sales by providing more production at better values in our mass markets.

Where monopoly has threatened competitive enterprise its dangers have been recognized, and its actions outlawed. In contrast, restriction of production is the central purpose of what an American businessman, William Joyce of the ECA, describes as 'that curious amalgam of guildism, statism and cartelism which is called capitalism in Western Europe."

To its pattern of restriction, set by high-cost producers, trade unions, co-operatives and governments obediently and unthinkingly conform.

In 1900, according to Milton Katz of the ECA, "productivity in Europe and the United States was about equal. Today per-capita production in the United States is three, four and five times that of Europe." One hundred and sixty million people in the U.S produce dol. 330 billion in goods and services each year. Two hundred and sixty million people in Western Europe produce dol 135 billion.

The reasons for Europe's relative decline are many. One is the contrast between the restless, competitive nature of Americans and the European tradition: **Au travaille en fait ce que l' on peut; a table on se force.** Yet, most Americans are European in origin, and what contrast exists derives from the presence of opportunity in America and its absence in Europe. Most Europeans work as long and as hard as Americans. They receive much less and produce much less because the capital invested in them is insufficient and poorly applied. "At most," M. Leon Dayton, ECA chief in Italy told a group of Italian bankers recently, "only about eight per cent of the total industrial capacity of this nation is being effectively utilized."

In the same way, in France national income rose by 35 per cent between 1900 and 1913 and in 1939 was still at 1913 levels. "On the eve of World War II Jean Monnet reported in 1947, "almost a third of our productive capacity was unemployed. The spirit of enterprise had been so weakened that investment barely covered replacement needs."

Unknown In Europe

One aspect of conservatism which threatens Europe by perpetuating low productivity and class hatred is the perpetual warfare that dominates industrial relations. Industrial democracy is an unknown concept.

"The psychology of French and Italian management," Joyce continued, "tends to be more feudalistic than capitalistic."

This feudal attitude extends far beyond industrial relations and confronts all attempted change. It is built into Europe's economy and passed on from generation to generation by the cartels which enforce rigid conformity, even among foreign investors, and which prevent young employers from breaking through with modern techniques and new ideas.

Every industry in France is organized under a "groupement," an industry association. The groupement sets wage and price policies. The groupement determines output and allocates scarce materials. An angry American businessman told me how, at the end of an inspection tour of a French steel plant, he had asked to see the sales department. "He's in Paris, talking to the groupement," the manager replied. The groupement takes all orders for the industry's products and distributes them among individual producers. Members in good standing are suitably rewarded. Manufacturers who try to produce more at lower prices are punished and brought into line.

It is hard, under any circumstances, to persuade individual manufacturers to take the risks of plant expansion necessary for the public interest. In the emergencies of 1940 and 1950 special institutions had to be created, and extraordinary incentives offered in order to induce American manufacturers to produce more. In Europe, where there is no government allocation of scarce materials and no Defence Plant Corporation to assume the risks of expansion, the task is doubly hard. The groupements, and the attitudes they induce in individual businessmen, make expansion harder still.

According to Dan Goldy, Deputy Director of the European Labour Division of ECA, ECA industrial engineers who have visited plants throughout Western Europe have observed cases WHERE MANUFACTURERS ARE MAKING IN EXCESS OF 500-PER CENT PROFITS, wages average 20 to 24 cents per hour, prices are by our standards spectacularly high, and the manufacturers point out that with the investment of a little capital or a reorganization of work they could increase productivity substantially. "But," says the manufacturer, "what is the point in increasing productivity? I am already making all the profits I desire, and there is no reason to invest in labour-saving machinery as long as labour is so cheap." Moreover, he points out that even if he wanted to increase his volume of production, he would run head on against the rules laid down by the cartel of which he is a member and the head of which, more often than not, serves officially as the allocating agent on behalf of the government for raw materials in short supply.

The weight of government in Europe is placed behind the restriction of production through support of cartel-administered allocation systems.

In addition, the governments of Europe defend restriction because they are substantial shareholders and participants in the cartels. In theory, the governments of Europe regulate the cartels. In practice, as in America, government regulation of industry tends to develop into industry domination of the regulatory agency. The dyestuffs cartel in France, for example, flourished under government control.

Further, taxes in Europe are designed to discourage mass production. Typical is the three-percent transactions tax, levied at each stage of Italian production, from the raw material to the finished product. It amounts to 25 per cent. or more, of the price of most products and makes mass production unprofitable.

Lastly, low productivity is perpetuated by tariffs, quotas, import licenses and all the restrictive paraphernalia of economic nationalism, worked up by high-cost producers and enforced by the state. With no mass market to sell in, low-cost production and modern techniques of mass production cannot be introduced.

Under-Cover Enemy

Monopoly, backed by government and buttressed by nationalism, is the undercover enemy of all that we are attempting in Europe.

It is not mentioned in Congressional testimony. It is unheard of in our press. In Germany the worst cartels were cracked if not broken by military government. Elsewhere a frontal assault on monopoly has never been considered by the ECA.

The ECA has been reviled by its enemies for promoting socialism. The truth is, of course, that it has accepted the status quo in each nation, attaching the nozzle of dollars to whatever political and economic pipeline it found. In Britain the ECA underwrote socialism; in Scandinavia, social democracy; in Portugal and Turkey, dictatorship; in France, Germany and Italy, conservative regimes.

The wastage and frustration resulting from monopoly was quickly seen by Paul Hoffman as the ECA Administrator. He insisted, with passion, that competition was the cure for poverty in Europe.

Unable to intervene directly, he backed economic integration in Europe as the way to create a mass market in which competition could develop and mass production could flourish.

Through the Office of European Economic Co-operation, one-half of Europe's tariffs were torn down. Within each country, however, the OEEC and the ECA worked with the governments, through the cartels. The groupements formulated the national plans for each industry and forwarded them to the OEEC via their governments. The groupements allocated American aid to industrial producers via their national banks. Members of the groupements received American coal at standard rates; to outsiders it was only available at twice the groupement price.

In the early years of the ECA, it was necessary for the U.S. to work solely through the governments of Europe, accepting their estimates of how much they could do. **These governments were at first so weak that an attempt to work around them and to apply direct pressures might have fatally undermined their authority.** In addition, the U.S. lacked personnel experienced in the details of European life. A sense of our own limitations, and of the deep contrasts between the U.S and Europe, led internationalists in America to insist at all times that aid should be free of strings, that we should not export our ideas; that we should simply underwrite the efforts of European nations to work out their own problems in their own ways.

Now we face an altogether different time. The governments of Europe are well established. We have trained our staffs in the ECA. The goal is no longer Europe's economic independence of the U.S., but the realization of a common economic, political and military effort for survival. If we have years in which to perfect this effort, then no sense of urgency need drive us on. But if the essence of defence is speed, if a process of continued polarization of European politics into extremes of Left and Right seems to threaten Western unity and if this polarization derives from the needless inaction of European governments in the face of mounting problems, then the case for direct intervention grows. The old notion of diplomacy that it is not polite to insist, becomes as archaic as the illusion that our productive techniques can be divorced from our social relationships and that we have nothing to contribute to Europe in the realm of attitudes and ideas.

Key Problem

The problem of intervention has become a key problem. It runs like a thread through all speeches of ECA officials. It inspired Senator Benton's amendment, backed by the ECA and passed by the Senate, tying aid to direct efforts to strengthen trade unions and break cartels. The shift in emphasis toward direct intervention is accentuated by the changing role of the U.S in Europe. At the military level we are intervening in a revolutionary way in placing European armed forces under the command of an American general. At the military level also, 400,000 American soldiers are establishing new homes in Europe. The U.S. Army intervenes directly throughout Europe as an employer and a consumer on a very large scale.

At the economic level, the first step toward direct intervention has been taken in making it clear to Europeans that the U.S. is **not** intervening on the wrong side. Until now, a favourite strategy of conservative governments to justify their own inaction has been to attribute this inaction to the U.S. "Many things we would have liked to do we could not do because of public opinion in America," they have told their peoples. "Many things we did not want to do we were forced to do by our American friends." **Their** friends in our Congress and among our press, who equate reform and revolution, have made this deception possible. The Communists, of course, have used it as a major weapon to arouse hatred of America among Europeans. Only recently have ECA leaders, like Leon Dayton, made it clear to Europeans that if they are exploited, they have themselves and not America to blame. The response has been explosive, with angry protests from governments and employers' associations and grateful letters by the thousands from Europeans who never wrote to political leaders before.

What Europe Needs

There is a tremendous response in Europe, awaiting bold leadership. The opportunity for America has been stated with precision by Dan Goldy:

The basic character of our European aid programme will undoubtedly change in the months ahead.

The kind of aid required will become less and less a matter of billions of dollars poured into Europe than of sharing with Europe our technical skills. Through judicious administration of this aid it should be possible to fan the spark of industrial revolution so that the economies of Western European countries take on something of the dynamic

(Continued on Page 23)

"THE BOOT"

The mighty leg of A. 'OKey' Geffin, Springbok's top kicker, shoots up during a practice session with touring South African Rugby Union side at Bournemouth. Six-feet-one Geffin kicked five penalty goals to give Springboks a 15-12 win in the first test against the All Blacks. He won the nickname "The Boot."

Politics Of Abundance

economic growth, the question remains, what value did equality, as America conceived of it, have, apart from its utility in economic growth?

This question involves a consideration of the factions of social mobility and social status, or as we more often say, of freedom and security.

The problem of mobility and status is that both contain values which seem essential to the ideal society, and yet they seem irreconcilable with one another. The principle of mobility is, in fact, a part of the principle of self fulfilment of the right of the individual to go as far and to do as much as his innate potentialities will allow him to do, without restriction because of the point from which he started. It is a principle which needs no defence in America, for virtually all those who uphold Americanism regard equality of opportunity that is, the chance to be mobile as one of the chief glories of our system. Moreover, even our severest critics on the Left have never condemned us for holding the ideal, but only for failing to fulfil it in a high enough percentage of cases.

The principle of status, on the other hand, is a part of the principle of self-identification, of actual membership in society. It makes the individual an essential component in a coherent world; without it, he becomes a disoriented transient through life. It make an aggregation of people of community; without it they are, as Peter Drucker has said, a mere herd.

Status Knocked Out

Democracy, it may be argued, has abused one of these values and has neglected the other. With its politics of abundance, it has placed an excessive weight upon the value of mobility, and has placed an excessive weight upon at the same time destroyed the advantages along with the evils of status

Upon reflection, it is easy to understand why a democratic society, and specially American society, over-emphasized mobility. As new lands, new forms of wealth, new opportunities clamoured to be seized upon, America developed something approaching a compulsion to make use of them. The man best qualified to make use of them was the completely mobile man, moving freely from one locality to another, from one economic position to another, or from one social level to levels above. The rapidity of economic change required a high degree of convertibility, of transmutability in the economic elements which it employed, and the system of mobility imparted this necessary flexibility to the body of men who were needed, just as the system of financial exchanges imparted the necessary flexibility to the monetary resources which were needed.

In a country where the entire environment was to be transformed with the least possible delay, a man who was not prepared also to undergo transformation was hardly an asset. Hence, mobility became not an optional privilege, but a mandatory obligation, and the man who failed to meet this obligation was, to a certain extent, branded.

In proportion as mobility rose in favour, the system of status fell into disreptue and disuse. Status in America bore the hateful connotations of privilege and subservience; it suggested the attitude of English common folk who were supposed to pray.

God bless the squire and his relations,
And keep us in our proper stations.

Consequently status found itself virtually without defenders, and even the party of conservatism that is, the Republican Party rejected it. Probably nothing has contributed more to the weakness of the conservative position in the United States than the fact that this principle, which the greatest conservative leaders like Edmund Burke and Benjamin Disraeli, have recognised as the foundation stone of conservatism, has been so sharply rejected by American conservatives that it fell by default to the opposition.

Social Mobility Aids Harnessing Of National Wealth

(Continued from Page 19)

More Productive But Less Creative

Thus democracy did great damage to the status system by repudiating it morally. But the new economic abundance and the new technology injured it even more severely by destroying two of the principal foundations on which it rested One of these was the workmen's satisfaction in his work. Even though his income were meager and his social position low, the craftsman might feel a certain pride in his craftsmanship, a certain virtuosity in his labours, a certain identification with his product as an extension of himself.

The age of abundance, however, requiring a greater volume of processed goods, utilised machinery to meet the increased demand, and made the former craftsman a more productive but less creative attendant upon the machine

The other foundation of status was the position of the family as an institution which gave unity to life. Biologically it was a unit, psychologically it was a unity, and since the members of the family lived and worked together, cultivating the crops, tending the animals, preparing the food and clothing, and pursuing the handicrafts of early America, it was socially and economically a unit. Each of these conditions of life coincided with the others in such a way as to strengthen the family unit to a remarkable degree But industrialization, by forcing the individual to work outside the family, divorced the family from the economy For instance, it took even children, who had always worked with the family, and made them work in the factory, away from the family The horror of child labour, so called, was not that it caused children to work (children had always worked), but that it deprived those who most needed it of the enveloping protection of the family Industrialisation, then, was at the same time the creator of the values of abundance and the destroyer of the values of status.

Need To Relax

After nearly two hundred years, however, it seems to many thoughtful people that we have carried both our insistence upon mobility and our denial of status too far. The fierceness of the mobility race generates a degree of hostile tension greater than some people can bear, and the obligation to win rewards, coupled with the fear of failure to win them, generates feelings of insecurity which destroy the happiness and shake the stability of a very large number of people. At the same time, the destruction of status deprives the individual of some of his deepest psychological needs. Without attempting to go into this subject, let me merely remark that our Western industrial society is almost the only one that has ever attempted to dispense with status, and all others have made a relively much greater effort to guarantee the individual's position, even if they were not prepared to guarantee his minimum wage. In modern society, the hazards and insecurities resulting from absence of status have sometimes caused an impulse, as Erich Fromm expresses it, to "escape from freedom"; and at times, the craving for the assurances which status gives has taken a pathological turn and contributed to the rise of Fascist and Nazi dictatorships. Anyone who supposes that these phenomena were exclusively Italian or German has only to read "The Authoritarian Personality," by T. W. Adorno and his associates. In order to see the corrosive effects of the unsatisfied craving for status upon personality in the United States.

The question remains: what can democracy, with its politics of abundance, do about this now? Of course, there are large areas where it can do nothing; it cannot restore the satisfaction of craftsmanship, it cannot piece together the fragmented family; it cannot either abandon the dream of equality or wholly fulfil that dream by the complete elimination of social strata. But I believe it is reasonable to suppose that, while there were factors in the rapid advance to abundance which made these problem acute, there are other factors in our present realization of abundance which may operate to diminish the intensity of the problem.

High Standard Of Living

At a time when the standard of living was far below what it is today, but when great opportunities for raising it were everywhere, mobility was the price of economic comfort. A continued low standard of living was the penalty for lack of mobility, and as a consequence mobility became mandatory. In our present economy, on the other hand, where there are fewer undeveloped opportunities demanding to be exploited, society does not need a population of mobile individuals as urgently as it did formerly. At the same time, the wide prevalence of a high standard of living means that the individual is no longer required to exercise his mobility in order to share in the rewards which society has to offer. Thus mobility ought to become optional, rather than obligatory. In short, abundance, which, in its stage of rapid growth, made mobility the price of welfare, now provides a larger measure of welfare, without mobility, than any previous society in history and this may enable us to relax the tensions of mobility, keeping it as an instrument for the self-fulfilment of the individual, but dispensing with it as a social imperative. Admittedly we have not made much progress in this direction, but the logic of the situation is certainly in favour of such a trend.

From Few To Many

In a comparable way, the one great function of status historically was that it arbitrarily chose the few who should enjoy abundance and condemned the great body of people to economic insufficiency The growth of abundance, by making insufficiency unnecessary, made this function an evil one, made status hateful. But today, abundance has been realized in a sufficiently generous measure to provide adequately for the people near the base of the pyramid, as well as for those at the apex. Whereas the potentiality of abundance made status unendurable, the fulfilment of abundance can free it of its one great historic blemish. This may enable us to recapture the values of status, emphasizing its concepts of membership, of identity, of place in the community, and minimizing its hierarchical aspects, which indeed, the new abundance has already minimized by diminishing the physical differences between the standards of dress, of diet, of housing and household appointments, of the various social strata

But whether these tendencies eventuate or not, at least the point remains that democracy, in its American form, has been deeply and prevasively oriented towards abundance, and that the continued impact of abundance will be a determining factor in the future changes and developments of democratic life in America, as well as in our hopes of achieving that kind of life elsewhere in the world—"The Yale Review."

(Concluded)

Best Place To Study Demons

POLYANDRY & POLYGAMY MEET IN LADAKH

YAK tails, as everyone knows, make the best Santa Claus beards in the world. What is less well-known is that a few yak hairs tied across the eyes are very effective sun-glasses, writes Margaret Parton in 'New York Herald Tribune', Paris.

Also, if you breed a yak and a cow, you will get a dzo, which is a beast somewhat reminiscent of a St. Bernard, only larger and considerably more useful in farming. Ladakhis are very tired of outsiders who inquire "Is zat dzo?"

Other information available to the fortunate traveller in Ladakh is the news that a considerable number of human beings worship a god (one among many) called Omamaranidzi-wanteyesawhaa, and that avalanches, landslides, and high winds, as well as chilblains and soured wine, are all caused by demons.

Almost no one can travel to Tibet these days, except, of course, a Chinese. Failing Tibet, Ladakh is the next best place to study demons and other interesting matters for the Ladakhis are Tibetan in race, religion, customs and dress, although their country (lying to the west of Tibet) has for more than a century been part of Kashmir and of India

Until a year or so ago, when the Indian Air Force started running one of the world's most terrifying air routes to Leh, it took a lot of time and a considerable amount of climbing ability to reach Ladakh, an 11,000-foot high plateau among the highest mountain ranges in the world

This is probably why very few people made the trip to Ladakh, and why Ladakhis have been able to continue roughly the same life they were leading a thousand years ago confident that the camel represents the latest development in locomotion. When the first aeroplane arrived, they tried to feed it hay.

The Difference

Down the sandy Leh valley blow winds that feel as if they had slipped off the shoulders of Everest

On some days there is a 60-degree difference in the temperatures of sunshine and shadow. There is said to be one-third less oxygen in the air in Leh than in the plains of India

Most of the people wear Tibetan clothes: grey, red or black robes, worsted boots with turned-up toes, and velvet caps with turned-up ear flaps. Many of the women wear a gaudy headdress of turquoises and coral They also wear filthy goatskin capes, turned inside out.

A friendly, cheerful people, men and women greet each other and strangers with a universal "Julay" which can mean "Good morning," "Good evening", "Good-bye," "Thank you," "I've had enough" and probably many other things

They Meet

Ladakh is a woman's country, for here as in parts of Tibet, polyandry is practised by Buddhists, apparently in an unconscious effort to keep down the birth-rate

When a girl marries, she takes on the eldest son of a household, and also the next two brothers, if he has any A fourth brother is out of luck, and either becomes a lama (monk), a landless labourer or a "magpa."

A magpa is married to a woman of property but is subject to dismissal without notice at any time

Polyandry and polygamy meet in Ladakh, since about a third of the population are followers of Mohammed, who permitted a man to marry four wives As inter-marriage sometimes takes place, and since neither side likes the other's ideas on marriage, the tendency is towards monogamy.

Ladakhi villagers live in houses of mud and stone, with a flat roof of peeled poplar trunks, covered with more mud and stone. Their food is mostly barley and a barley wine called chang They begin taking chang before breakfast, and keep on nipping at it all day, which may account for their cheerful reputation.

The Process

Certainly the process of spring ploughing seems a cheerful and noisy one. One brother-husband walks in front of the two dzos who pull the plough, apparently to encourage them. A second stands by, as relief, sipping chang The third wrestles with the wooden plough, and chants instructions to the dzos.

Behind walks the wife, sowing the barley seeds from a bag tied to her waist. Last of all, smoothing the ground over the seeds, come the children—all of whom, by the way, are considered offspring of the eldest brother

Ladakhis always try to plough their fields and walk around all obstacles clockwise. They daub their houses with red paint to keep the demons away, tie prayer flags to their roofs to waft a prayer over their heads with every flap of the flag in the wind, and tolerate with respecet a swarm of red-robed lamas whose only function is to appease the demons—at the villagers' expense

A man named Dodgin had been recently appointed foreman at the works, but his name was not known to all the men under him. One day, while on his rounds, he came across two men sitting in a quiet corner of the establishment smoking. "Who are you?" asked one of the men, seeing the stranger.

"I'm Dodgin, the new foreman", he answered.

"So are we. Sit down and have a smoke," was the reply.

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My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

I HAVE just returned from my trip to Assam which, indeed, is a beautiful and wonderful country. As promised, I shall relate to you shortly about my experiences there and in other parts of Northern India during my last tour. In the meanwhile, let us speak about several other interesting things.

Yes, first and the foremost: Many of you were kind enough to send me New Year Greetings which I heartily reciprocate to you. May you enjoy the best of Health and Happiness throughout the New Year and always! And may we continue to be serviceable to as many people as possible!

American Boys Town

With a borrowed 90 dollars and five boys, the American Roman Catholic priest Father Edward J. Flanagan, founded his first boys' home 29 years ago in a house in Omaha, in the state of Nebraska. From this humble beginning and motivated by his conviction that "there are no bad boys," Father Flanagan went on to found Boys Town which today can care for 1,000 boys. Although Father Flanagan died recently while in Europe observing juvenile programmes in the occupied countries it is planned to carry on his work at Boys Town as long as there are boys who need help.

Boys Town was founded as a haven for homeless boys and for boys in trouble because of bad family conditions. It is non-sectarian, serving boys of all creeds and races. The only requisite is that each boy must respect and follow his religion, whatever his creed may be.

Boys Town is a real village, located 11 miles outside Omaha, on 900 acres of rolling, fertile prairie land. It is run as any other village in the state of Nebraska except that it receives no financial support from its residents. The funds come entirely from voluntary contributions from people in every walk of life who are anxious to help its boys get a good start in life.

Their Own Governing Body

Twice a year the "citizens" of Boys Town elect their own governing officials from among their fellow townsmen. City officials include a mayor, four councilmen, 17 commissioners, a municipal judge, a city attorney and a public defender.

The Boys Town educational system, which consists of primary and secondary (high) schools, is accredited by the state of Nebraska and staffed by capable, experienced teachers. Besides the schools offer a cultural and recreational programme. They prepare the boys either for further schooling or for a vacation after they leave Boys Town upon completion of their secondary schooling.

Outside their classrooms, boys help with the cooking of their own food, act as barbers to the other boys, and perform other duties. They are encouraged to participate in hobbies and athletics. There is a choir, orchestra and a newspaper edited and written by the boys themselves. The choir has made appearances in many parts of the United States, including a concert at famed Carnegie Hall in New York City.

There are 5,000 "graduates" of Boys Town who are useful, respected citizens of their communities in the United States. None will forget Boys Town or Father Flanagan.

Nature's Colouring

When we notice Dame Nature's colouring we cannot help being struck with wonder. What a pageantry of colour is presented to our view! Some animals and birds are brightly coloured, and some have variegated hues while others are dull and dark in colour. But there are reasons for Nature's colouring, writes J. Devanesen.

In the first place let us take one by surprise as a "quick-change artist". There is an old story that when a chameleon was placed on a tartan plaid it exploded! During the day-time tigers usually rest in swamps and near rivers and streams, where tall water reeds and grasses grow. So Nature has endowed the tiger with a reddish-yellow coat striped with black, and this enables it to appear inconspicuous against the tall grasses of the forest. The leopard with its spots cannot easily be detected amidst the light and shadows of forests. Again the zebra with its stripes looks very prominent in captivity, but in its native haunts its stripes harmonize well with grass in bright sunshine. Well-known examples of protective colouration are the common green parrots and tree snakes.

Its Part In Camouflage

Colour plays an important part in camouflage. The python in the jungle is sometimes mistaken for a sunlight-flecked tree branch. Desert lizards like the Australian moloch and the Mexican toad have thick coats of sharp spines. This helps them to go about unobserved amidst the dry sand and thorny scrubs.

On the coasts of Great Britain can be seen some of Nature's most perfectly camouflaged animals. It is very difficult to make out the octopus which visits England's shores in summer and lies on a rocky sea bed. It can expand certain pigment cells and contract others, and thus it has at its command an immense range of colours.

Animals living among trees and plants also reflect their surroundings. The leaf butterfly of India excellently imitates a leaf even to the very holes and mould spots on its wings. Other common examples are stick insects which resemble a dead twig with their long slender bodies, and gongylus gongyloides an Indian member of the mantidae family is coloured to resemble a flower. The leaf insect changes its colour from green to brown in autumn.

There is what is known as warning colouration. The wasp with its gaudy hues of black and yellow keeps us at a safe distance. Yellow is a very common warning colour. The skunk is labelled as untouchable. In South America the colouring of the deadly coral snakes is adopted by other species of harmless snakes.

Thus we see that the primary object in Nature's colouring lies in the protection and preservation of life and the propagation of the species.

Death—A Possibility

Cases in which fear has produced instant death are more numerous than is properly believed. And evidence strongly suggests that a number of deaths attributed to heart failure and other causes have been produced purely and simply by fear. One American psychiatrist, after careful investigation, finds that deaths produced solely by fear range from cases where the victim was bitten by a harmless snake to persons subjected to very frightening experience not physically dangerous in themselves.

"In treating snake bite," he says, "it is of the utmost importance to determine whether the bite is due to a harmless or poisonous snake, since it is well known that a great many persons have died purely from fright after having been bitten by a non-lethal snake."

Just how intense fear has to be to kill depends on the individual, sometimes it delivers a blow that does not kill instantly, but has the delayed-action effect of a time bomb. There was the young American girl who had been sent to a store on an errand. She came home shaking: an automobile horn had frightened her badly as she was crossing the street. She complained of pains in her head and wanted to lie down. Two hours later, her father found her unconscious. She was taken to a hospital, where she died shortly afterward. The autopsy revealed that in this case fear's delayed-action effect had involved a cerebral heamorrhag.

Cinemas And Theatres

Recently, in Great Britain, an extremely frightening squence had to be cut from a newsreel. Many spectators lost consciousness completely and had to be carried out of the motion picture theatre on stretchers. At a private showing one theatre manager suddenly gasped, stiffened in his seat, and succumbed soon after.

Until recently the question of whether intense fright actually could cause hair to whiten overnight was a highly controversial one. But now this phenomenon has been scientifically accredited by authorities ranging from Dr. Hamilton Montgomery of the famous American Mayo Clinic to Great Britain's noted dermatologist, Dr. Agnes Savill. According to one set of findings, there is a rapid formation of microscopic air bubbles in the hair, and they displace its natural pigment, making the hair look white or colourless.

Balkan-Ji-Bari

"Balkan-ji-Bari" means "Children's Garden"—it is an All-India Children's Association, Akhil Hind Balak Sangh. Have you joined it? If not, why have you delayed? To know full particulars about it and to get its enrolment form, please write to Dada—"Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel happy and proud to have joined this Great Brotherhood!

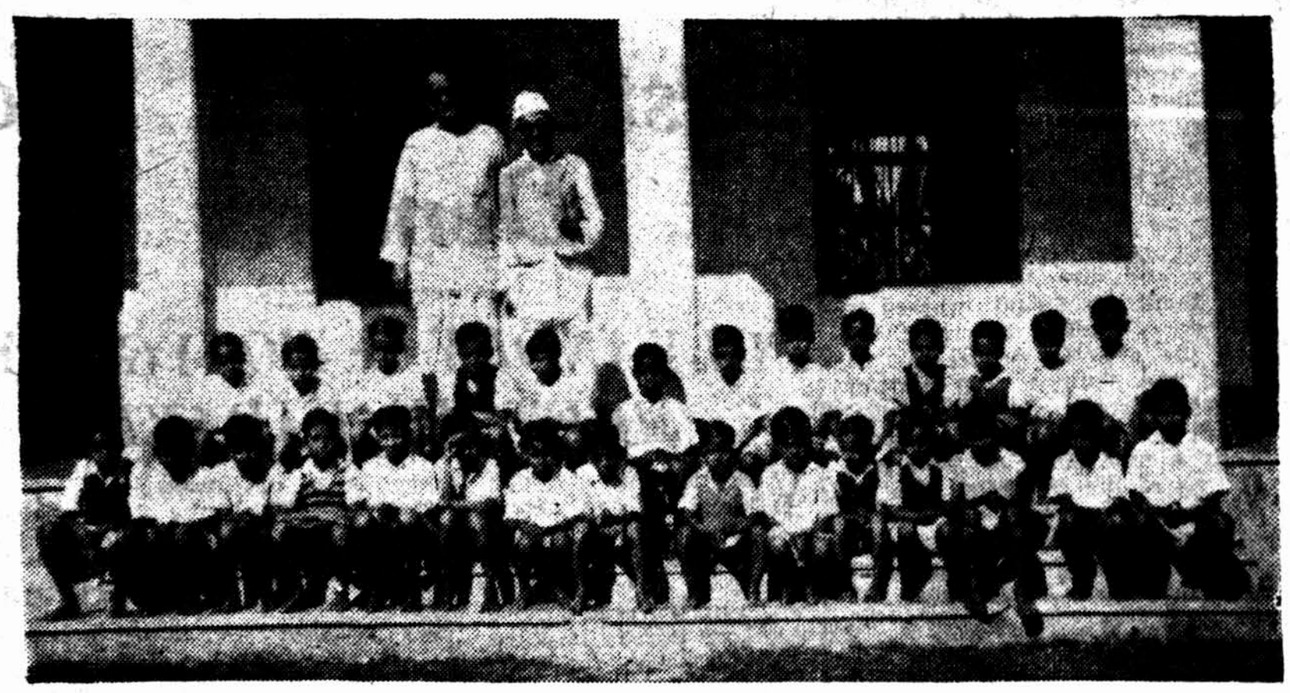
JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

FUTURE CITIZENS

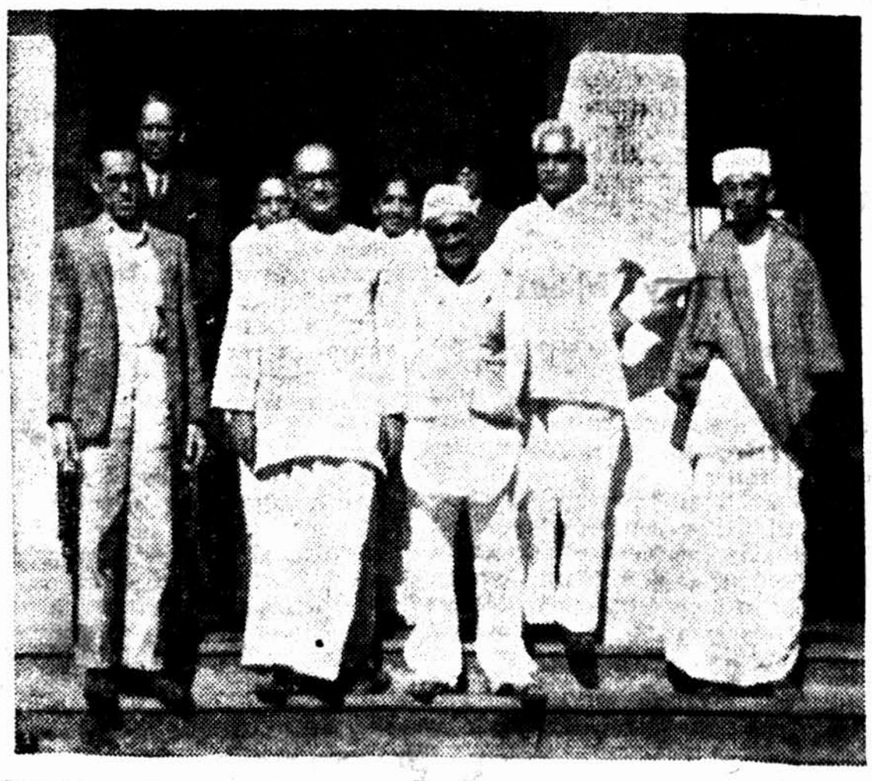
Boys and girls of the Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari on an excursion with Shri Shewak during his visit to that centre.

AT RAMAKRISHNA HOME



Calcutta Ramakrishna Mission Boys' Home orphans with Swami Punyananda and Shri Shewak.

BALKAN-JI-BARI WORK



Workers of Calcutta Balkan-ji-Bari with Shri Shewak, Bhojraj, General Secretary, Akhil Hind Balak Sangh.